FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 177 *11 September 1979*

NONALINED CONFERENCE

Further Reportage on Havana Nonalined Summit AA 1
YAR Cable to Castro AA 1
Ortega on Nicaragua Participation AA 2
Lao Delegate's Speech [cross-reference] AA 3
DPRK Prime Minister's Address [cross-reference] AA 3
Afghan President's Address AA 3
Iranian Foreign Minister's Speech [TANJUG] AA 10
Nigerian Delegate's Appeal AA 11
Liberian Delegate's Statement AA 11
Andean Bloc Supports TIAR at Nonalined Summit AA 11
Grenada's Bishop Raps U.S. 'Interventionist Plans' AA 12
Reportage on Representatives' Meetings, Consultations AA 12
Afghan, Iranian Foreign Ministers AA 12
Qatari, Iranian Foreign Ministers AA 12
Libya's At-Turayki, SWAPO's Nujoma AA 13
Afghan, Iraqi Leaders AA 13
Afghan Leader, Nonalined Delegates AA 13
Iraq's Saddam Husayn, Nicaragua's Ortega AA 14
'Arafat, Various Leaders [VOP] AA 14
Syrian, Zambian Presidents AA 14
Jordan's Husayn, Various Leaders AA 15
Zairian Delegate, Guinea's Sekou Toure AA 15
Closed Summit Session Debates Unresolved Questions [TANJUG] AA 15
Pakistan's Ziaul Haq Leaves for Home AA 17

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Industrialist Congress Calls for LAFTA Integration [ABC COLOR 6 Sep] A 1
Andean Group, United States To Begin Talks A 2

ARGENTINA

IHRC Chairman Arrives, Gives Press Conference B 1
Discussions With Foreign Minister B 2
Meeting With Military Junta B 2
Meeting With Union Organizations B 2
'Pleasant' Dialog With Videla B 2

BOLIVIA

PRESENCIA Views Civil, Criminal Aspects of Congress Probe [5 Sep] C 1
Briefs: Interim Secretary C 1

CHILE

Interior Minister Fernandez Discusses Recent Developments E 1
Government Extends State of Emergency Law for Domestic Security E 1
Consideration of Bolivia's Sea Demands at OAS Assembly Refused E 2
Patrol Captures Two Peruvian Fishing Boats E 2
Government Accuses Danish Embassy of Abusing Immunity E 2

ECUADOR

Commentary on Executive-Legislative Conflict G 1
Administration Accusations Against Oligarchy G 1
Worsening Rift G 2
Denunciation of Antigovernment Campaign G 3

PARAGUAY

Attorney Defending Financier Rabi Disappears [ABC COLOR 4 Sep] H 1
Vasconsellos in Sao Paulo [ABC COLOR 5 Sep] H 1
Vasconsellos Interview [HOY 6 Sep] H 1
Allegations of Subversion H 3
Somoza Family Contacts Public Officials for Possible Visit [LA TRIBUNA 8 Sep] H 3

PANAMA

Municipal Authorities Ban Public Demonstrations N 1
National Guard Breaks Up Antigovernment Demonstration N 1
National Guard Pursues Demonstrators Into Canal Zone N 1
Voloj Pereira Announces Demonstration at U.S. Embassy 14 Sep N 2
Government Ministers Reject Teachers' Demand N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

No Agreement With USSR on Number of Diplomats P 1
Guanacaste Residents Worried Over Armed Foreigners P 1

EL SALVADOR

President Romero on Violence, Neighbor Relations P 2
FPL Communique on Killing of President's Brother P 3
Economy Minister Ortiz Avalos Resigns P 3
New Economy Minister Appointed P 3
ERP Releases Kidnaped Businessman in Santa Ana P 4
Unidentified Terrorists Kill Teacher P 4

GUATEMALA

New Clandestine Vigilante Group Emerges P 4
Government Rejects BCIE Loan Because of Terms P 5

HONDURAS

President Charges Plot To Discredit Armed Forces P 5
Armed Forces Council Removes Five Ministers P 5

NICARAGUA

34 Civilian, Military Prisoners Released From Jail P 6
Violeta Chamorro Address on People's Complaints P 6
PLO Delegates Visit, Voice Solidarity [BARRICADA 30 Aug] P 7
Refugees Leave Dominican Embassy in Managua P 7

CUBA

Hurricane Frederic Causes Damage to Several Areas Q 1
Further Reportage Q 1
Kampuchean Delegation Tours Cienfuegos Q 2

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

President Urges Approval of Special Powers Bill R 1
Markets Under Military Control R 1
Cuban Mission Arrives With Medical Aid R 1

CARIBBEAN

Prime Minister Seraphin Issues Appeal to Neighbors S 1
Food Riots S 1

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT

YAR Cable to Castro

JN022104 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Sep 79 JN

[Text of cable from Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, to Cuban President of the Councils of State and Ministers Fidel Castro; date not specified]

[Text] To the president of the sixth nonalined states summit conference, friend President Fidel Castro, Havana.

On the occasion of convening this historical summit conference of the nonalined states in the capital of your friendly country, it pleases me to convey to you and to the leaders and members of the friendly delegations participating in the conference, in my name and on behalf of the YAR people, our sincerest wishes that the conference will be very successful in expressing the Third World stands against oppression, exploitation and racial discrimination. We also hope that proper attention will be given to the international economic situation, which is deteriorating because of the imbalance between the developed industrial countries and the developing ones. I also hope that the conference will strongly support the struggle of the Palestinian people--represented by the PLO--to obtain their national rights, including the right to establish the Palestinian homeland on Palestinian soil, and that it will severely condemn the continued Israeli occupation of the Arab lands and the continued aggression against southern Lebanon.

May the nonalined movement remain a symbol of cooperation among its members, a perpetual struggle against aggression and a factor in strengthening human aspirations in a prosperous and peaceful world.

[Signed] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president and commander in chief of the armed forces.

Ortega on Nicaragua Participation

PA050422 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Interview with Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist Front Joint National Directorate, in Havana--date not specified,recorded]

[Text] [Question] Ortega, can you give us your opinion about the significance of Nicaragua's participation in the nonalined summit in Havana and its acceptance as a full member of the movement?

[Answer] For the first time in their history, the Nicaraguan people through their government are carrying out an act of sovereignty. The history of our people has been one of constant subjection to the dictates of U.S. policy. This occurred during the Somoza dictatorship. Independent of the exercise of our sovereignty, we believe that Nicaragua's presence in this nonalined meeting is very important because we are linking the Nicaraguan people's struggle with the struggles of the peoples of Africa, Asia and the world who face the same difficulties and limitations and have the same interests and objectives to achieve.

[Question] The new Nicaragua has taken two foreign policy steps during the sixth nonalined summit. These were the recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Vietnam. Can you comment on this?

[Answer] This is the least that the Nicaraguan people could do for those governments. Nicaragua recognized the Government of Vietnam which inspired and strengthened the Nicaraguan people's struggle. It also recognized the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which we also believe is the expression of a political situation in which the people's interests are at stake.

[Question] What is your opinion of the speech made by Cuban Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro at the opening of the sixth summit?

[Answer] The speech was very important. It dealt with the problems in a frank, clear and precise manner. The diplomatic game has been given secondary importance here and the interest is in dealing with problems within the context of what the nonalined are supposed to be. If the nonalined are in support of a policy which seeks to promote the development of the countries which are constantly being threatened and attacked by imperialism, then the problems must undoubtedly be dealt with in the most clear manner, and reformist and wavering positions must also be clearly combated.

[Question] Several Latin American foreign ministers, particularly Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores, have urged that the nonalined summit be made aware of the urgent need to increase aid to Nicaragua. Do you expect this support?

[Answer] Yes. We hope that the political support we have been given in the nonalined regarding the speedy [?membership] of our country will also include material support that will enable us to end economic dependence and truly exercise our political independence.

[Question] It has been reported from Managua that Interior Minister Tomas Borge has said that certain Somozists who escaped from Nicaragua might try to undertake counterrevolutionary activities and that the revolution will deal harshly with the enemy.

[Answer] Yes. They are not only Somozist sectors which escaped from Nicaragua but Somozist sectors which are in Nicaragua. We have detected their movements, conspiratorial attitudes and counterrevolutionary activities. It is true that at this time we are giving them an opportunity but in the future we will be (?inflexible) and harsh.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the most urgent task of the Nicaraguan Government at this time?

[Answer] At this time the Nicaraguan Government has the priority task of developing the national economy and production. That is a priority task. Although there are other urgent tasks such as health and education which are also being carried out at the same time, the economic task is essential because as we overcome economic problems we will be able to solve health, education and other social problems our country is facing.

[Question] One last question. Dictator Somoza, accused of genocide in Nicaragua, has obtained refuge in Paraguay. What is the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government's view on this asylum which Somoza has been granted in General Stroessner's land?

[Answer] It is some thing that should not surprise us since the only place that Somoza could find refuge is in a country of a criminal dictator such as Stroessner who continues to oppress the Paraguayan people. We know that this asylum has already been condemned by the Paraguayan people and broad political sectors of Paraguay.

[Question] Would you like to add anything to this interview?

[Answer] I would like to add our gratitude to the Cuban people and Government for the welcome and support our delegation has been given and also for the great effort they have carried out to hold this event within Cuba's economic limitations.

Lao Delegate's Speech

For a Hanoi VNA report on the speech by Lao President Souphanouvong at the nonalined summit meeting in Havana, see the Vietnam section of the 10 September Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

DPRK Prime Minister's Address

For coverage of a speech delivered by DPRK Prime Minister Yi Chong-ok at the 5 September session of the nonalined conference in Havana see the North Korea section of the 10 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

Afghan President's Address

FL061510 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1732 GMT 5 Sep 79 FL

[Speech by Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at the 5 September morning session of the nonalined countries summit conference at Havana's Palace of Conventions, speaking in native language with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] Comrade President Fidel Castro Ruz, honorable chiefs of state and governments. It is of special joy for me and my friends in the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] to participate in the nonalined countries sixth summit conference in Havana, your beautiful capital, in fraternal and heroic Cuba. The holding of this August meeting of nonalined countries chiefs of state and governments in the capital of your heroic country is worthy recognition of the continued and brilliant struggle waged by the heroic people of Cuba under your firm and revolutionary leadership against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, exploitation and reactionary forces. It is also clear proof of the appreciation of the movement for the dynamic and positive role Cuba plays in the nonalined movement. The holding of the sixth summit also has an additional significance because for the first time a meeting of such importance and at such a level of our movement is meeting in Latin America, which reflects the growing acceptance and respect which the nonalined policies enjoy among the Latin American countries and peoples.

Comrade President, revolutionary Cuba and its people enjoy high esteem among the vigorous and brave Afghan people. Your reputation as a guide and effective revolutionary in the determined struggle of your people against imperialism and to safeguard independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of your country is known and valued by the Afghan people.

Allow me to express the sincere and warm greetings and the sentiments of solidarity of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee, of the DRA and the people of Afghanistan to the Cuban party, government and fraternal people, and to express on behalf of our delegation and on me our sincere thanks for the cordial and warm hospitality which you have shown us in this revolutionary and friendly land. The excellent preparations made to make the summit a success are in truth a matter of personal satisfaction and admirations.

I take this opportunity to express the thanks of the DRA delegation for the effective guidance Sri Lanka gave us as coordinator of the various activities of the movement carried out since the fifth nonalined summit.

As you, Comrade President, and other distinguished heads of state present here know, this is the first time in which a new and revolutionary Afghanistan through the DRA, the authentic representative of the hopes and aspirations of the Afghan working people, has participated in a nonalined summit. The Afghanistan of today is not the Afghanistan of yesterday where an oppressive and despotic regime of the medieval type, linked to imperialism and reactionary forces for half a century, plundered the Afghan working people and only paid nominal tribute to the nonalined movement and its high ideals of peace, equality and progress.

Today, following the victory of the great revolution of April in Afghanistan carried out successfully under the leadership of the Afghan People's Democratic Party, the vanguard of the working class of our country, the Afghan people have their destiny in their hands which is completely dedicated to the long-held desire to build a prosperous society free of exploitation of man by man. Our people, who firmly believe in liberty and the right of peoples to self-determination, carried out a brave struggle against British colonialism and, after defeating that important colonial power of the time in three liberation wars, obtained its independence in 1919.

Nevertheless, the colonialists who were defeated three times on the battlefield turned to hatching conspiracies, sowing the seeds of discord among our new people and successfully placing in the seat of Afghan power its agents, that is, the oppressive (Nadir Naud) family which plundered the Afghan people for over half a century and imposed a regime of terror and intimidation on them. But outside the reach of the dark alleys and repressive conditions under the corrupt regime was the vigorous and indomitable determination and will of the spirited Afghan people for the democratic and progressive change in the political, economic and social structure of their nation. This will and determination of our people was consolidated and carried out by the Afghan People's Democratic Party as manifested in Afghanistan in the great revolution of April. The result is that for the first time in the history of our country, political power passed from the repressive classes to the working people of the country and, in their name, to the Afghan People's Democratic Party.

Comrade President, almost 1 year and 4 months have gone by since that great happening in our national history. During this short time the Afghan society has experienced drastic revolutionary transformations. To free the Afghan working people--the workers, peasants and other workers--from the unjust feudal relations which had prevailed in the country and from domination of imperialism and reactionary forces, among other revolutionary measures, the government has carried out Decrees No Six, Seven and Eight which were issued by the DRA Revolutionary Council.

Through Decree No Six we have eliminated the onerous and unjust system of mortgages, usury and interest payments previously imposed on millions of our working peasants by the feudal lords and the large landholders.

Through Decree No Seven we have assured the equality of the rights of Afghan men and women before the law and in all political, economic, social and other fields. The land reform program, which was one of the main objectives of the revolutionary government, was successfully carried out, thanks to the multilateral cooperation of all the people in accordance with the basic lines of the government's revolutionary duties and by putting into effect Decree No Eight of the Revolutionary Council.

In an unprecedented time, almost 3 million (herips) [unit of measurement] of land went to all the people. This land which was formerly in the hands of the large landholders and feudal lords was distributed free to landless peasants and to small property owners. As a result of the successful application of the land reform program, the feudal and prefeudal relations to a great measure have been eliminated from the socioeconomic system of the country.

We have also proclaimed a national crusade against illiteracy which approached the disturbing figure of 90 percent of our population. To eliminate illiteracy, which was inherited from the earlier despotic regime, an ambitious and revolutionary program has been launched to eradicate it in a period corresponding to our first five-year plan for economic development which is already underway. Today more than 1 million people are participating in anti-illiteracy campaign courses in our country.

Another fundamental enterprise of the revolutionary government is the culmination of the first national population census carried out in our country. Comrade President, these are some of the measures which we have taken in the interest of the working people. Nevertheless, the imperialists and reactionary circles and leftist extremists on the outskirts of Afghanistan have devoted themselves to hatching conspiracies against the revolutionary government, using a handful of enemies who fled our nation and the revolution. With the cooperation of their agents inside Afghanistan, they carry out armed attacks and intervention in Afghan territory, damaging schools and hospitals and killing women, children and old people.

The reactionary circles have gone further by providing refuge, encouragement, comfort, and material, military and other types of aid to these counterrevolutionary fugitives who have lost their interests and economic bases in Afghanistan following the victory of the Great Sawr Revolution. To this end the reactionary circles train these antirevolutionary elements in their mountains in special camps. The ominous designs of those cirlces are to create obstacles for the achievements and gains of our revolution.

But they are mistaken because the Great Sawr Revolution advances with the full support of our people in carrying out its high objectives. Comrade President, we are not hesitant to mention the names of those countries and reactionary circles which are actively involved in interfering in our domestic questions. Nevertheless, it is not our intention at this stage to bring bilateral questions to this forum, a forum which should be devoted to dealing with more important topics on the agenda. We are ready to impose this limitation on ourselves to make another contribution to the progress of this summit and its success.

Comrade President, DRA which was established following the victory of the great workers revolution of April, has a marked interest in peace in the region and the world based on peaceful coexistence and noninterference in internal affairs of other countries. It is evident that every victorious proletariat revolution expresses its primordial wish for peace because in peace they can achieve their goals and objectives in the interest of the working people and their emancipation from exploitation.

Inspired by this fact and undeniable need, the DRA's foreign policy, which is the reflection of its domestic policy, is a policy of peace and peaceful coexistence and cooperation with all peace-loving nations and countries, especially with our neighbors. Our 62 years of relations and close friendship and mutual cooperation with the Soviet Union is the best example of friendship and cooperation and neighborly policy in the world. Our friendly relations with India, which have deep-rooted and common social, political, economic and cultural ties, develop day by day and reflect the mutual desire and interests of our two peoples and our similar views with regard to any problems of joint concern.

We have always expressed the wish to have friendly relations with Pakistan and Iran. We have always offered them a friendly hand based on peaceful coexistence, even though the proletarian Afghan revolution and the events in Iran are essentially different as regards their nature. We hope that the feelings of friendship and solidarity maintained by our working people toward the noble working people of Pakistan and Iran will be reciprocated by those countries, in this way preparing the path toward normalizing our relations with the two nations in the interest of peace in the region and the world. We also hope that our only political difference which exists with Pakistan can be resolved by peaceful means and through realistic and sincere negotiations.

With China, the working people of the two countries have always expressed the wish to have neighborly relations based on peaceful coexistence. Nevertheless, it is regrettable that that country's government propaganda reflects opposition to our peaceful desires. With regard to the rest of the countries, we have always indicated our sincere desire to maintain friendly relations and mutual and beneficial cooperation based on the principle of peaceful coexistence. The DRA sincerely carries out a positive and active policy of nonalinement in defending peace in the region and the world.

Based on our opposition to the subjugation of the peoples and against all forms of colonial and foreign domination and on our belief of self-determination of the peoples, we vigorously support the struggles of the peoples and liberation movements for their independence in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We demand the elimination of all foreign imperialist military bases in foreign territories and we believe them to be incompatible with territorial integrity and sovereignty of the countries in question.

Comrade President: Since the first summit conference in 1961 the number of members of the movement has increased from 25 to more than 90 countries which reflects the growing role, the recognition and effectiveness of the movement in international relations. We, the peoples of the nonalined countries since the moment of the first summit, had full confidence that the nature of nonalinement and the force of our principles would assure that our movement in the future would become an important factor in international relations.

Thanks to the conscientious decision of the movement to adopt membership requirements, it avoided an open policy on admitting new members. It was for this reason that in the evolution process of our movement emphasis was always placed on compliance with requirements and adherence to the movement's principles. I believe that it is our responsibility as both a member of the movement and as our belief to once again emphasize the requirements of the movement regarding admission of new members and the basic question of loyal adherence to the principles treasured and supported by the movement, which include the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

In welcoming Nicaragua, Grenada, Surinam, Bolivia, Pakistan and Iran into the ranks of the movement, we would like to emphasize the following basic point of principle. When we welcome new members to the heart of the movement our enthusiasm and pleasure for their incorporation into the movement, as a matter of principle, does not take us from the basic requirements which we have approved regarding countries joining the movement and the fundamental principles which the movement has supported and to which it adheres in extolling its role in the struggle for peace, justice, progress and the consolidation of its unity and cohesion.

Some members who joined the movement as full members could have done so after separating themselves from military pacts and regional alliances. The movement, therefore, has the right to be given assurance, as a matter of principle, with regard to those countries to the effect that they do not now have permanent military ties with the main parties of such pacts against third countries.

Comrade President: One does not have to say that this meeting is taking place at a crucial time in the international situation. The peoples of the world place their hopes in this, the largest nonalined countries meeting, because the policy of nonalinement represents the hopes and wishes of the majority of peace-loving humanity. The movement, therefore, once again demonstrates its tested ability for action in the interest of prosperity and world peace by formulating new and more effective approaches to problems confronting humanity. In a changing world the nonalined movement has adjusted positively to the changing circumstances in international questions.

Nevertheless, we should not lose sight of the fact that the conspiracies of imperialism and the international reactionary forces have continued along with those of the other enemies of peace directed at weakening the unity and solidarity of the movement and to minimize the importance of the Havana summit. Only through the subsequent strengthening of our unity and our solidarity and the intensification of our common struggle can we assure our success and frustrate this conspiracy.

We are fully aware that our movement is not a power bloc or organization. The nonalined movement is a political heterogeneous group dedicated to the cause of peace and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism, including racism. [as heard] Therefore, we should make all the efforts we can to preserve the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist character of the movement. In a spirit of self-criticism, we cannot ignore a tendency in the movement toward achieving an equidistant position in the movement between the socialist and imperialist blocs. Keeping in mind the radically different positions of the two blocs with regard to the movement and its objectives, it is our opinion that is not very realistic to equate the attitudes of the two blocs' attitudes toward the problems of imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and the question of peace, democracy and social justice.

Comrade President: The world today faces many challenges and many complex problems. Our shared desire to eliminate threats to international peace and security and to limit recourse to the policy of force have not yet been made a fact. The forces of imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and reaction are bent on carrying out continual conspiracies to prevent decolonization and international detente and to prevent the success of the democratic and progressive changes in the world, thereby prolonging colonial and foreign domination, exploitation, oppression and occupation in various parts of the world.

Comrade President: The Middle East continues to be one of the most dangerous crisis centers in the world and a serious threat to international peace and security. This is primarily the result of the hostile, aggressive and expansionistic policy of Israel backed by imperialism which denies legitimate rights. The conclusion of partial settlements, partial agreements in the absence of the fundamental party, the Palestinian people headed by the PLO, has complicated the situation even more and has greatly limited the possibility of finding a just, lasting and broad solution to the problem of the Middle East. The As-Sadat-Begin accords have violated pertinent UN resolutions.

The crisis in Lebanon has not yet reached a lasting solution. The continued aggression by Israel into Lebanon, especially the escalation of air incursions against Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon, is another proof of the Israeli aggressive policy which is against peace.

Comrade President: In other parts of the world the examples of using the policy of force awaken concern among countries and peace-loving forces. Aggression and deliberate acts of provocation and interventions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have not ceased. The Vietnamese people have struggled in an inspiring and heroic manner against colonialism and imperialism. The adventurist circles of the region continue with their hegemonistic ambitions which threaten the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the countries of Socialist Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and other countries of the region.

It is cause for concern that more than 8 years have gone by since the approval of the declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. But this pacific concept has not yet been carried out. The imperialist powers are still increasing their military presence and strengthening the military bases in the Indian Ocean. We demand the elimination of the military bases in the Indian Ocean and the immediate cessation of the spread of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction in the Indian Ocean.

The Korean Peninsula remains divided contrary to the wishes of the Korean people in favor of peaceful reunification without foreign interference. We believe that the permanence of foreign military forces in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula constitutes an obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea and to its national unity.

Comrade President: The continuation of the repugnant policy of apartheid and racist oppression in southern Africa, which is supported and encouraged by the imperialist powers, the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist government of South Africa and the maneuvers by the Pretoria regime in perpetuating its illegal administration of Namibia and preventing the decolonization process of that territory is one of the fundamental factors in the deteriorating situation in southern Africa.

We are confident that the struggle and sacrifices of the Namibian people for complete independence under the leadership of SWAPO will be crowned with success. The maneuvers and conspiracies of the Rhodesian racist regime, covered up by the "internal settlement" and the installation in the seat of power in Salisbury of a puppet government, cannot hinder the struggle of the Zimbabwe people under the leadership of the Patriotic Front for their true independence nor are they moving toward transferring political power to the majority of the Zimbabwean people. We firmly support the resolutions of the non-alined bureau extraordinary session in Maputo on the situation in southern Africa and call for the intensification of international efforts directed at applying these resolutions which are a great step toward peace.

Once again, we reiterate the firm and revolutionary solidarity of the Afghan people with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and the frontline states. We believe it is imperative to provide all the moral and material support to those countries to strengthen even more their capabilities to frustrate the racist, imperialist and foreign aggression.

We observe with great interest the victories of the Latin American and Caribbean people. The victories of the people of Nicaragua over the Somoza fascist military dictatorship and the success of the people's revolution in Grenada are other examples of the struggle and the eventual triumph of the people for their liberty and dignity. It pleases us to greet the victories of the people of Nicaragua and Grenada and officially recognize them.

In other parts of Latin America, imperialism continues its maneuvers and conspiracies against the struggle of the Latin American people for their genuine independence and the establishment of complete sovereignty over their natural resources. The imperialists continue their military and material aid to the Pinochet military junta and other repressive regimes in the region.

The decolonization process in some colonial territories in Latin America is not satisfactory. We believe that the obstacles created for the expeditious application of the UN declaration on the granting of independence to the remaining Latin American colonial peoples and territories should be eliminated as soon as possible.

Comrade President: Perhaps no other problem confronting humanity has caused as much concern or anxiety to the peace-loving peoples of the world as complete and total disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. Despite the positive events such as the meeting of the 10th extraordinary UN session devoted to disarmament and the limited measures toward disarmament taken up to now, the threat to world peace and security remains and the arms race still has not been controlled. We believe the signing of SALT II between the Soviet Union and the United States is a victory of the peace policy and of forces in favor of peace and progress. We maintain the view that holding the world disarmament conference with the participation of all states possessing nuclear arms will be the appropriate forum at which to study the application of the resolutions and decisions on disarmament and to adopt the most effective means of arbitration to save present and future generations from a nuclear holocaust. We firmly support the broadening and deepening of the international detente process and we call on all regions to be included.

In our view, detente cannot be limited to the political field but rather should also include the military field. We should continue being vigilant in face of the attempts to place barriers in the way of the detente process.

The problem of Cyprus is another acute problem, the causes of which concern us. A nonalined country like us, it is faced with the challenge of the violation of its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalinement as a result of foreign interference in its domestic questions. In supporting the most constructive serious and effective negotiations between the representatives of the two Cypriot communities on an equal footing and without foreign intervention, we believe the conditions for normalization and peace would ease with the withdrawal of foreign military forces and by the cessation of all foreign military presence in Cyprus.

Afghanistan believes that the United Natios is indispensible for the maintenance of international peace and security despite the violations by some members of the UN Charter who do not comply with its resolutions. The nonalined countries will continue, among other things, with efforts directed at strengthening the role of the organization to respond in an adequate and effective manner to situations which tend to threaten world peace and security.

Comrade President: The present economic situation in the world is much more alarming than it was 3 years ago when the nonalined countries fifth summit conference was held in Colombo. A significant change has not occurred in the somber picture of this international economic situation. It is a situation which the Colombo summit characterized by stating that the crisis of the world economic system is continuing and reaching greater proportions. It can be said that during the full period of the second decade of development the world economy faced a series of grave crises which had serious repercussions on the economies of the developing countries, especially those lesser-developed and landlocked countries, because of their great vulnerability to foreign economic influences.

As a consequence, the developing countries face numerous obstacles and an obsolete structure and the machinery of an international economic system which no longer responds to the present world situation. This state of affairs is mainly due to the unjust system of international relations which is a system of economic exploitation and oppression directed at serving the imperial and colonial interests of former colonial and neocolonial powers.

The nonalined countries and other developing countries have inherited the poverty and backwardness of the dark era of colonialism.

And they are determined to emerge from exploitation to economic emancipation and from depency on imperialism to self-support. With the aid and cooperation of the peace-loving countries of the world, they have not spared efforts in searching for positive solutions to the common problems. The success of these high objectives and continuing growth can only take place with the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice and equality and on the legitimate interests of the international community through the farsighted and daring restructing of international economic relations.

Comrade President: I believe that nothing but the complete restructuring of the existing international economic realtions will provide a lasting solution to the economic problems of the world, especially those of the developing countries. We hope that the nonalined countries and other developing countries will continue their soldiarity in the international struggle for the rapid establishment of a new and just international economic order.

The results of the fifth UNCTAD showed that the developed countries should have adopted a more sensitive attitude regarding the needs and aspirations of the developing countries. It is hoped that they will show a sincere political willingness and that they will participate in a serious dialog with the developed countries to restructure the present economic relations.

Comrade President: We face many problems and challenges which face us all. We have different political and economic views as well as different types of political systems. But as members of a great family, the human family which lives on a single planet, we have a common future and a common destiny. The nonalined movement allows us to harmonize our manners of thinking and our actions to make life on this planet more prosperous and peaceful. We will continue our struggle to establish a demarcation line between the oppressed and oppressors, the exploited and the exploiters, and the possessors and the dispossessed. We will make efforts to overcome the contradictions in the standards of living of the peoples and nations and in their enjoyment of basic human rights and fundamental liberties.

Allow me to conclude, Comrade President, by paying special tribute to those peoples which have decided to free themselves from oppression, exploitation, occupation and foreign domination; of those who have already laid down their lives for the cause of liberty and justice. Let us consolidate even more the strength of our struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonailism, exploitation and reactionary forces to allow the triumph of peace, democracy and social progress. Thank you. [applause]

Iranian Foreign Minister's Speech

LD080918 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0152 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 8 (TANJUG)--In his speech here yesterday afternoon, Iranian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi expressed pleasure that his country has been received into the nonaligned movement as a full member.

Yazdi extensively informed the summit participants of the evolution of the Islamic revolution in Iran. He spoke especially on the numerous, longstanding activities of U.S. imperialism in all spheres of Iran's political, economic and cultural life.

The Iranian foreign minister stressed that his country joins the nonaligned movement [word indistinct] and that it has decided to be the torchbearer to all freedom fighters in the world to whom it will afford full support.

Speaking of the beginning of the nonaligned movement and its influence on Iran, Yazdi called President Tito of Yugoslavia a founding father of the movement. He especially stressed that President Tito is a champion of non-alignment as he stood firmly by it when the big powers did not even want to hear of it. [word indistinct] The Yugoslav president, Yazdi also mentioned 'Abd an-Nasir, Nehru and Sukarno as founders of the non-aligned movement. In his speech, Yazdi especially condemned cultural imperialism in developing countries, the activities of multinational companies and nuclear armanent.

Nigerian Delegate's Appeal

LD081404 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Nigeria's external affairs commissioner, Maj Gen Henry Adefope, has appealed to the authorities in Morocco to reconsider the country's policy on Western Sahara. He made the appeal in Havana, Cuba, while addressing the summit conference of the nonaligned nations. General Adefope also appealed for more aid to the frontline Africa states and the Southwest Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, to enhance the liberation wars in Zimbabwe and Namibia. On the Middle East, he stressed the need for Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territory and independence for Palestinians.

Liberian Delegate's Statement

AB080710 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 7 Sep 79 AB

[Excerpts] At the nonalined summit in Havana, Cuba, Liberia has accused Mauritius of betraying the African cause and undermining African solidarity by its denunciation of the OAU position on the Western Sahara issue. In a heated debate, Mauritius condemned the position taken by the 16th OAU summit in Monrovia on the Western Sahara issue, and said it supported Morocco. Foreign Minister C. Cecil Dennis, head of the Liberian delegation at the nonalined summit and special representative of the OAU chairman, President Tolbert, said Liberia categorically rejects and would not lend its support to any position that is at variance with the decision taken at the 16th OAU summit in Monrovia.

According to sources close to the Liberian delegation, over 30 speakers from different regional groupings supported Minister Dennis and thanked him for (?so ably) defending Africa. Minister Dennis later met with President Sekou Toure of Guinea and Mathieu Kerekou of Benin as well as the foreign minister of Nigeria for further consultation on the Western Sahara issue.

ANDEAN BLOC SUPPORTS TIAR AT NONALINED SUMMIT

PA080214 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 0809 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 6 Sep (VENPRES)--The Andean Pact today endorsed the maintenance of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) before the sixth nonalined summit's Political Commission, Bolivian and Colombian Foreign Ministers Gustavo Fernandez and Diego Uribe Vargas, respectively, have reported.

As one of its main topics, the sixth nonalined summit's Political Commission has been discussing the possibility of eliminating the TIAR, which was signed in Rio de Janeiro. The Bolivian and Colombian foreign ministers expressed the Andean position on this issue. If the TIAR is eliminated, all other military alliances should also be eliminated, the Colombian foreign minister said in response to a question on the Andean groups' stance. Uribe Vargas said the Andean stance is clear; all military alliances would have to be eliminated.

For his part, the Bolivian foreign minister has indicated that the Andean Pact must support TIAR and has already expressed this view to the Political Commission.

Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas explained that Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador are not participating at the meetings because they are observers. They are nonetheless stating their positions through Peru and Bolivia, who are full-fledged members of both the nonalined movement and the Andean Pact.

According to the Bolivian foreign minister, this problem concerns all states that signed the treaty. Our decision is that this treaty should be maintained. We could not be expected to voice our opposition to a treaty we have signed.

GRENADA'S BISHOP RAPS U.S. 'INTERVENTIONIST PLANS'

FL071047 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Our reporter Jose Armas attended a news conference held by Grenada's prime minister, Maurice Bishop, who strongly condemned the interventionist plans of the U.S. Government against his country.

[Begin Armas recording] The United States tried to pressure the Government of Grenada to assume political positions at the sixth nonalined summit in agreement with U.S. interests, Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the Caribbean country, declared today. At a news conference held at the Palace of Conventions, Bishop said the requests of the U.S. Department of State were improper and he emphasized that at the summit as well as other international forums Grenada represents its own interests and not those of the United States.

The prime minister of Grenada asserted that his country's government has never told the United States what positions it should take during its meetings at NATO or other forums and, therefore, Grenada does not accept interference of any sort in the internal affairs of his country. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON REPRESENTATIVES' MEETINGS, CONSULTATIONS

Afghan, Iranian Foreign Ministers

LD090214 Kab in English to Europe 1900 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Dr Shah Wali, the deputy lomri wazir [prime minister] and minister of foreign affairs, met at 1500 local time yesterday with Ebrahim Yazdi, the minister of foreign affairs of Iran, and exchanged views with him on matters of interest to the two countries.

Qatari, Iranian Foreign Ministers

JN071943 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1920 GMT 7 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Havana, 7 September--Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani met here today with Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi. During the meeting, the two sides discussed ways of strengthening bilateral relations in all fields.

Libya's At-Turayki, SWAPO's Nujoma

LD081522 Tripoli JANA in English 1416 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Jamahiriyah foreign secretary, Dr. at-Turayki, received in his residence in Havana today President Sam Nujoma of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] who is taking part in the non-aligned summit. During this meeting they discussed the means needed to escalate the struggle against the racist regimes in Africa.

Mr. Nujoma expressed to the foreign secretary the Namibian people's thanks for the support of the Jamahiriyah for the African struggle for freedom and independence. He also highlighted the key role of the Jamahiriyah in supporting just causes and her courageous stand against imperialist challenges.

Dr. at-Turayki also held another meeting this morning with the heads of the Algerian, Cypriot and Peru delegations during which they have discussed cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and these countries and the sixth summit agenda items.

Dr. at-Turayki held another meeting with the foreign ministers of Nigeria, Botswana, Liberia and Ivory Coast, during which they dealt with the African issues on the agenda and the Palestinian question.

Afghan, Iraqi Leaders

GF080640 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, and President Saddam Husayn of Iraq held a meeting last night in Havana, Cuba, at 2245 hours Havana time.

Our great and beloved leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki, and Saddam Husayn exchanged views on bilateral relations, matters relating to the current nonalined conference and other international problems. Also present at this meeting was Dr Shah Wali, deputy prime minister and deputy foreign minister.

Afghan Leader, Nonalined Delegates

GF080645 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Sep 79 GF

[Text] According to reports from the BAKHTAR correspondent in Havana, last night at 2130 hours Havana time, the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Revolutionary Council, received the following delegates: Nuri Abdulrazzaq, acting chairman of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization; Samandar Qalandari of the USSR; Jalil Ilam of the Republic of Yemen; and members of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

At this meeting, the above-mentioned delegates spoke about the importance of solidarity of the people of Asia and Africa with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's revolution, and solicited in this regard the views of the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Tar...i, secretary general of the Central Committee of the PDPA and president of the Revolutionary Council. Our great leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki, made lengthy statements on the subject.

Iraq's Saddam Husayn, Nicaragua's Ortega

JN081807 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 8 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Havana, 8 September--At his residence at 0930 today, President Saddam Husayn received Daniel Ortega, junta member of the Nicaraguan Provisional Government of National Reconstruction.

President Saddam Husayn affirmed to Ortega that the Nicaraguan people's victory in their struggle is a victory of right over wrong and a victory for all liberation movements in the world and for the Arab nation. President Saddam Husayn said that we aspire to build the strongest relations with the people and Government of Nicaragua, because both we and Nicaragua are struggling against injustice and imperialism for the sake of freedom and the consolidation of mankind's principles.

Ortega conveyed the greetings of the government and people of Nicaragua to the Iraqi Government and peoples. He affirmed that the aid rendered by Iraq to the Nicaraguan people in their struggle played a prominent role in achieving victory over the Somoza dictatorship and imperialism.

The meeting was attended by the members of the Nicaraguan delegation to the sixth nonalined summit conference and by the Iraqi ambassador to Cuba, Anwar Sabri.

'Arafat, Various Leaders

JN081837 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 8 Sep 79 JN

[Havana correspondent's dispatch]

[Excerpts] The PLO delegation under leader Abu 'Ammar continued intensive meetings and deliberations with leaders of the nonalined countries' delegations throughout yesterday and today. The Palestinian delegation's efforts aimed at securing a strong denunciation of the Camp David accords and the capitulatory treaty that As-Sadat's regime signed with the Zionist enemy, under U.S. patronage. The Palestinian delegation also outlined the importance of suspending Egypt's membership in the nonalined movement.

Yesterday afternoon, Abu 'Ammar met with Cuban President Fidel Castro. The two leaders reviewed various political developments, the progress of the nonalined movement's meetings and bilateral relations.

Today, leader Abu 'Ammar met with the presidents of Mozambique and Mali.

Syrian, Zambian Presidents

JN080642 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Last night, President Hafiz al-Asad visited Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at the latter's residence in Havana. They discussed the Israeli attacks on Lebanon. They also reviewed Arab rights and the efforts that should be exerted to confront the plot to which the Arab nation is exposed. The two presidents discussed bilateral relations.

Jordan's Husayn, Various Leaders

JN071848 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn has continued his contacts and meetings with nonalined leaders. His majesty visited Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito at about 1400 Jordan time today. They discussed the nonalined countries' activities and the urgent issues facing these countries, particularly the Middle East issue.

At his residence in Havana, His Majesty King Husayn received President Junius Richard Jayewardene of Sri Lanka, the host state of the fifth nonalined summit conference. His Majesty King Husayn also received Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman.

Yesterday, His Majesty King Husayn received the Cuban vice president of the Council of State, who accompanied his majesty on a tour of several military installations and cultural landmarks in Cuba. His majesty was accompanied by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mudar Badran.

Meanwhile, the rest of the members of the Jordanian delegation to the sixth nonalined summit conference continued to attend the conference's sessions and to participate in the meetings of the political and economic committees stemming from the conference. The meetings continued until dawn today, Havana time, which is about 1300 Amman time.

Zairian Delegate, Guinea's Sekou Toure

AB071337 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1235 GMT 7 Sep 79 AB

[Text] Havana, 7 Sep 79 (AZA)--Yesterday evening, the head of the Zairian delegation to the nonalined summit, president of the Legislative Council, citizen Ileo Songo Amba had talks with the president of the People's Democratic Republic of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure, in the Congress Palace in Havana.

The representative of the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] congratulated the Guinean leader for his speech at the tribune of the sixth summit of the non-alined heads of state and of governments.

President Sekou Toure seized the opportunity to give him messages to be transmitted to the president-founder of the MPR, and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko.

CLOSED SUMMIT SESSION DEBATES UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS

LD091628 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1338 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 9, (TANJUG)--See you next time in Baghdad--This is how the heads of state or government of 95 nonaligned countries took leave of one another on Sunday at the end of the sixth summit.

All fundamental principles of nonalignment, especially the role of the nonaligned movement as an independent, non-bloc factor in world affairs, have been reassessed here in their entirety. In the adopted documents, a nearly 200-page book, the nonaligned set forth their adjusted views on all world issues, the economic problems and, especially, the efforts for a new international economic order, for equitable international relations.

The majority of heads of state or government, among them Yugoslav President Tito, today leave Havana confident that in the capital of Cuba, in spite of many difficulties, the greatest success ever has been achieved in the strengthening and expansion of the nonaligned movement.

At the end of the conference, the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries paid a special tribute to President Tito for his personal contribution and to his tireless endeavours for the unity and solidarity of the movement. At the initiative of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, a draft resolution with the words of gratitude to President Tito was sponsored by many heads of state.

Long and exhaustive discussions characterised the final hours of the Havana summit, as they had the whole of the conference. A little after 9 p.m. local time (0100 GMT), the first and the only closed session of the plenum began at which, in an effort to reach unity, formulations were sought for the then still unresolved questions.

During this session which lasted almost a full seven hours, the official spokesman of the conference, Lisandro Otero, left the conference hall twice to inform the journalists at special press conferences of the progress of the debate.

He first informed the journalists of a recommendation by the ministers at the summit that the problem of Kampuchea's representation be referred for consideration to the Coordinating Bureau. The Coordinating Bureau has been charged with considering the matter and submitting a report on it to the nonaligned ministerial meeting scheduled for 1981 in New Delhi. Until the ministerial conference has made a decision, the "seat of Kampuchea" will remain vacant, and neither of the two sides will be allowed to attend the nonaligned meetings.

The official spokesman's second information to the journalists concerned to so far most serious defeat of Egypt, the decision of the summit to condemn Egypt because of the betrayal of the Arab cause and the Palestinian people, the violation of the OAU resolution and charter, of the U.N. and international organizations' decisions and the [words indistinct] of the nonaligned, as with the signing of the Camp David accord and the peace treaty with Israel, Egypt has endangered the rights of the Palestinian people.

This decision of t e nonaligned, PLO official spokesman Abu Mayzar announced shortly afterwards, "represents an international referendum against the policy of treason and complicity with the Camp David policy."

By the adoption of these decisions, with some ten [words indistinct] true, the path was paved for the closing [word indistinct] the main document had already been prepared and adjusted. This document, in the opinion of many, is one of the best and most complete texts ever adopted at the nonaligned meetings.

Shortly before the end, the summit crowned this success by the adoption of Zambian President Kaunda's initiative, read in his absence by Guinean President Sekou Toure, that the summit pay special tribute to President Tito for his tireless effort.

"The sixth summit conference of heads of states or government of non-aligned countries, held in Havana, Cuba, warmly welcomes the presence of His Excellency Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, one of the founding fathers of our movement and its first champion," it is stated in the resolution.

The conference expresses its deep gratitude to President Tito for his contribution towards the formulation of the principles and objectives of non-alignement, for his unremitting efforts to preserve and enhance the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries and for his personal contribution towards the establishment of a more equitable, just and peaceful world order. In recognition of the above, the conference pays special tribute to President Tito.

The proposal of special tribute to the Yugoslav president was also sponsored by [word indistinct] Bangladesh, [word indistinct], Indonesia, Mali, Panama, Peru, the PLO, Sri Lanka, Zambia and Singapore.

President Fidel Castro of Cuba, the host country, gave the closing speech at the sixth summit. Prior to this, the final document was adopted.

The Havana summit was in many ways exceptional and unique. In the twenty years since the founding of the movement in Belgrade in 1961, the nonaligned movement has grown from a 25-member movement to a strong movement encompassing almost 100 nonaligned, sovereign states. Over 87 speakers took part in the debates in Havana amongst whom 55 heads of state or government, which is considerably more than ever before.

An analysis of the debate shows that the movement's mainstream was not willing to accept the movement allying with "natural allies" and against "permanent enemies", as explicitly suggested by some in the beginning. The reassertion of the principles of nonalignment and the movement's goals are, for this reason, the greatest success of the movement and a reflection of the majority of the entire movement. According to a decision adopted, the movement will hold its next summit in Baghdad, Iraq, in 1982.

The assessment of the world's economic development and the struggle of nonaligned countries for a new international economic order has been given along with the request for self-reliance and also for resumption of global negotiations towards solving the existing world problems.

This especially refers to the energy crisis which was much discussed at the summit. It was assessed that the present negotiations are at a standstill due to the lack of political will on the part of the developed, and an appeal for negotiations to this end was addressed again to both the Eastern and Western developed countries. The sixth summit also confirmed its coordinators for economic and other cooperation among nonaligned countries. the resolution on cooperation in the field of information (press, radio, TV), and the encouraging success of the pool of nonaligned news agencies, have also been accorded special place.

PAKISTAN'S PRESIDENT ZIAUL HAQ LEAVES FOR HOME

FL091734 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, this afternoon left for home after leading his country's delegation to the nonalined countries sixth summit of chiefs of state and goverrment in this capital. Humerto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and Antonio Esquivel, minister of the chemical industry, bade farewell to the Pakistani delegation at the air terminal.

INDUSTRIALIST CONGRESS CALLS FOR LAFTA INTEGRATION

PY062209 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Sep 79 p 13 PY

[Text] Those who attended the congress of the Latin American Industrialists Association (AILA) made an important call to the governments of the member countries yesterday requesting that the meeting of the council of foreign ministers be held as soon as possible in order to get the necessary political support to restart the integration process by means of the now-stalled LAFTA. [Latin American Free Trade Association] During the congress' closing ceremony, the industrialists approved the Asuncion, Paraguay, declaration which is addressed to the presidents of the countries which are members of LAFTA.

The declaration indicates that "the Latin American industrialists are extremely worried about the standstill of LAFTA's integration process and because the necessary measures for LAFTA's reorganization and energizing cannot be seen in the future."

Therefore, "the 15th regular general assembly of the Latin American Industrialist Association held in Asuncion, Paraguay, resolves to make a call to all the governments of the member countries requesting the following:

1. To carry out as soon as possible the meeting of foreign ministers which must give the necessary political support for the resumption of the integration process.

2. To establish the appropriate institutional framework to restart the integration process.

3. To include the private sector in the meeting since this sector has always expressed its faith in integration and is convinced that it must be its motor.

It was pointed out that this declaration will be sent, through the appropriate channels, to the presidents of the LAFTA member countries. During the closing ceremony, the final report was also approved, including the conclusions and recommendations of the three commissions formed during the congress.

The recommendations of the congress on subject II, "Latin American Economic Relations With Third Countries," are the following:

1) Latin America, in its relations with developed countries, must seek to act united in defense of its interests. 2) A united Latin America must try to introduce in GATT concrete and objective forms of special treatment for countries of the region. In the same way, it must try to obtain the elimination of safeguard clauses applied by developed countries within GATT. 3) A united Latin America must establish new links of action and economic cooperation with developing countries. 4) It must call on governments so that the private sectors have a greater participation in all negotiations with third countries, the EEC, GATT and others, giving them all the necessary aid.

With regard to conclusions on subject III, "Internal and External Inflation in Latin America and its Influence on Industrial Development," the preliminary documents suffered minor changes and are the following:

1) To request from the national governments a firm and decisive action to eradicate the inflationary process. 2) It is important, in order to handle problems created by inflationary factors, that private enterprise have a broader participation in the creation of national, general and sectorial economic policies in each country. [paragraph continues]

3) Regarding the overall application of the principle of state subsidy, this should only be carried out in sectors where private enterprise does not have a real possibility to succeed. In this case, the state should apply the principle of a health and effective business procedure the same as private enterprise does. 4) Governments should implement the necessary mechanisms for a better and more effective knowledge of the origins and consequences of micro- and macroeconomics generated by inflation in their respective countries and the possible measures to counteract it. 5) To request from the governments that the application of economic measures be done gradually, avoiding as much as possible abrupt changes which have negative repercussions in the productive structure of the countries, taking away the credibility of the official economic programs and affecting the stability of the private enterprises, economic programs.

The industrialists who studied subject I, "AILA and LAFTA reorganization," approved a number of recommendations which were also approved by the congress. These are 1) To preserve, except in exceptional circumstances, the historic gains of the association represented by the concessions granted through the various tax exemption mechanisms. 2) To adopt a mechanism to promote the reorganization of the preferencial benefits of products negotiated in LAFTA based on a system of mobile tax preference through a prefixed percentage and of automatic application in relation to the taxes for third countries. 3) To consider in the adoption of this mechanism the special situation of the agreements of subregional integration. 4) To establish and perfect mechanisms of medium range tax reduction, adopting, among others, the following measures: agreements on industrial complementation; agreements in commercial expansion; agreements on economic cooperation between two countries or groups of countries; multisectorial agreements; free zones; sectorial agreements on customs liaison; and agreements on border traffic. All of these formulas could be extended to other Latin American countries which are not LAFTA members but with a market economy.

The following recommendations were also approved: 5) to include in these formulas effective measures for the benefit of countries with relatively minor economic development. 6) To transform the current regulations of general requirements of origin in resolutions of permanent nature with the necessary adaptations. 7) To abolish the common list without affecting the inclusion of products of the first stage within the new mechanisms to be created or perfected. 8) To promote the freedom of circulation of persons, capital and trade marks in order to aid in the implementation of complementary agreements, and to call on contracting parties not to apply, within the area, restrictions which have nothing to do with custom duties, whether of a fiscal, monetary, or currency exchange nature. 9) That business participation, as a dynamic agent in the regional integration process, be carried out gradually and more effectively among official negotiating delegations through the representative organizations of the private sector of the contracting parties.

ANDEAN GROUP, UNITED STATES TO BEGIN TALKS

PA061544 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Sebastian Alegrett, president of the Cartagena Agreement Commission, has said here that talks between the United States and the Andean group will begin Wednesday. The objective of the talks is to draft a program that will establish contacts between the Cartagena agreement countries and the U.S. Government.

This rapprochement between the two blocs could represent the beginning of a new era in relations between the United States and Latin America, Alegrett said. The Andean group will be represented at the talks by the president of the commission, as well as by Pedro Carmona, Washington Herrera and Jose de la Puente, and other members of the board.

IHRC CHAIRMAN ARRIVES, GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

FY071412 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0210 GMT 7 Sep 79 FY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (TELAM)--After a delay of more than 12 hours, the last members of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRC] have arrived in our country, including its chairman, Andres Aguilar of Venezuela. Carlos Dunshee de Abranches of Brazil and Edmundo Vargas Carreno of Chile, who is the commission's executive secretary, arrived with Aguilar.

The IHRC members arrived at 2000 on a regular Viasa flight from Caracas. They were received at Ezeiza Airport by the other members of the commission, already in the country, and by national officials.

During an impromptu press conference held at Ezeiza Airport, Aguilar said: "We have never foreseen what type of final evaluation we will make during the course of our visit or what type of observations we will carry out." He made it clear that the evaluation "we undertake is always carried out through a report resulting from a very thorough study of the documentation we collect, of the interviews we hold and of the experiences during the visit."

He stressed that "we cannot and should not advance opinions and judgements. It is not appropriate to do so. We have not done so in the past and we will never do so. The manner in which we express our opinion," he expalined, "is always through a report to which we have given a lot of time and have thought out very well, and which is, of course, made known first to the interested government. Only after being informed of the Argentine Government's oberservations does the commission decide on the final disposition of the report."

Regarding the Argentine Government's invitation, he remarked that its is a gesture which "pleases us. Several countries have sent us invitations and I believe that it is a manner of demonstrating in practice the interest the government of that country has in making the necessary investigations to establish the real state of human rights in that country." He remarked that the initiative some countries have taken in making the invitation merits being imitated by all other countries, and that the commission's visit should be considered normal activity within the collective commitment the OAS member states have regarding human rights.

Later on, Aguilar added: "It should be normal activity. It should not be considered exceptional. We hope we can make the commission's activites routine, without there being so much expectation and so many question marks regarding the commission's visit, which after all is an organization within the OAS of which all American states are a part."

He continued: "After all, the IHRC is made up of people from this continent, by men and women chosen by the representatives themselves of all the member states. We are not part of a different interplanetary system," he asserted. "We are a part of this planet and of this American continent and naturally we are obliged by our statutes, by the OAS Charter, to undertake a task of general and collective interest in which all governments must certainly have a role because they are part of an organization which has as its objectives and purposes the respect and overall enforcement of human rights on this continent."

Discussions With Foreign Minister

PY071455 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1305 GMT 7 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (TELAM)--The members of the International [as received] Human Rights Commission began their activities today at a 35-minute meeting with Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor. At the end of the meeting Andres Aguilar, chairman of the Human Rights Commission, stated that the protocol visit had been paid to convey our greetings to the foreign minister and to thank him for Argentina's invitation to the commission. He added that other subjects regarding the purpose of his visit had been discussed, but that he could not make any statement about them.

Meeting With Military Junta

PY071511 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1328 GMT 7 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (TELAM)--The member of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC) arrived at the National Congress, headquarters of the Legislative Advisory Commission (CAL) and of the military junta, at 1020. They are currently meeting with members of the military junta to whom they are conveying their greetings.

Meeting With Union Organizations

PY072035 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1430 GMT 7 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (NA)--The Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC) will meet with the Commission of 25 and the National Labor Commission (CNT) and will also receive a document signed by 7,000 delegates and workers of the Light and Power Union requesting that the situation of their former leader Oscar Smith who disappeared 2 years ago be clarified.

It was also learned that the Light and Power Union workers would request that the situation of other leaders be also clarified.

The IHRC tomorrow plans to meet with Lorenzo Miguel, former secretary general of the Metallurgical Workers Union (UOM) and the 62 organizations, in his house of Villa Lugano where he is under house arrest.

'Pleasant' Dialog With Videla

PY072039 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1605 GMT 7 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (TELAM)--The members of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC) met with President Jorge Rafael Videla and then went to the Plaza Hotel where they are staying.

Professor Thomas Faurer, IHRC member, said to reporters when entering the hotel that the dialog with the president was pleasant, frank and constructive.

PRESENCIA VIEWS CIVIL, CRIMINAL ASPECTS OF CONGRESS PROBE

PY072147 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 5 Sep 79 p 3 PY

[Editorial: "Suit For Damages"]

[Text] The suit for damages which Congress is hearing has two sides which are senselessly being mixed. If this procedure is followed, there will be a great confusion and the results may bring surprises to both the accused and the accusers.

It has been said that this is a political trial, and this is undoubtedly so, since any trial of this kind is a political tria. There has also been talk, and with some reason, of political crimes. But if something clear and specific is to be achieved there are things which must be made clear: On the one hand, the suit for damages; on the other, criminal liability, and these must be kept separate. Otherwise, everyone will be responsible for what appears to be a total lack of responsibility.

Congress has the right to judge government leaders for their actions. But there is no need for crimes to have been necessarily committed to issue a sentence for political reasons; it is enough for government officials to have acted without good judgment or prudence and that these actions were in detriment to the country. The action on trial is the freedom of choice which every government is legitimately entitled to. What is being tried is the ideology of the government and the prudence and wisdom with which it acted. What is being tried are the systems, regimes, parties and institutions; and the political and moral consequences may extend to many people including mere government advisers or those who had nothing to do with the decisions which are being judged.

A completely different case is that in which Congress, in accordance with the 1884 and 1944 laws, enacts the first stages of a criminal trial whose major part is in the hands of the Supreme Court. In this first case, figuratively speaking, and that is what makes it more dangerous, entire governments or institutions or systems are being tried; here individuals are on trial, not because of their opinions but according to what is strictly established in the penal laws. Penal and criminal cases must abide by strict judicial criteria as it should be in any criminal process. Ideological differences, prudence or wisdom are of no use between the perpretrators of the actions and those who criticize it; it is the law that must decide.

The need to establish this difference becomes more evident once we are aware that the final decision will be issued by the Supreme Court which, as with any judicial branch and in accordance with the Constitution, must abide strictly to the law and disregard, therefore, political and ideological opinions.

Congress must distinguish these two sides. It must uphold the right to issue its judgment on the political side of the question and it must transfer to the Supreme Court what in our penal code is established as a crime. The Supreme Court cannot issue any decision on the so-called "Charana Embrace" [meeting between Banzer and Pinochet] but Congress is able to and it must.

If this distinction is not made there will be enormous confusion--something which has already been noticed.

BRIEFS

INTERIM SECRETARY--Fernando Aguirre has assumed the post of interim presidential secretary replacing Rene Canelas who suffered a heart attack. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0135 GMT 5 Sep 79 PY]

INTERIOR MINISTER FERNANDEZ DISCUSSES RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

PY061330 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez has stated that the situation of the 13 persons who are at the Danish Embassy is in the hands of the Chilean Foreign Ministry.

Asked what the government's final answer concerning missing persons would be, the interior minister reasserted that this has been answered on several occasions. He said: The government's position in this regard is quite clear, and I have discussed it on several occasions, including on the national radio and television network.

Furthermore, when asked if the government agreed with the position of Maria Eugenia Oyarzun, former Chilean ambassador to the OAS, who favors the return of exiles, Sergio Fernandez said that the government has also stated its position quite clearly in this regard--it will not allow the return of any activist espousing international Marxism or of any person involved in international campaigns against Chile. He added that this issue is under constant evaluation, but he warned that the government's position is quite clear and that it will not accept the return of those who are not willing to accept the regulations which Chileans are enforcing to achieve their economic and social development or of those who would alter the order and peace which Chileans have obtained through the sacrifice and efforts of all.

When he was asked yesterday what the impact of the boycott to be carried out against Chile from 9 to 16 September would be, the interior minister said: The country is fully prepared to face these kinds of situations. It has no importance at all. Furthermore, since it is a political movement, it will not have much impact.

Regarding the request of the international employers confederation that the boycott against Chile be suspended, the interior minister said that as members of the international labaor confederation, they are free to request whatever they want.

Sergio Fernandez also categorically denied rumors stating that Finance Minister Sergio de Castro will assume a diplomatic post in Europe, presumably as Chilean ambassador to Great Britain. Fernandez said he believes that people became confused because de Castro will be in London to give some economic lectures. The interior minister noted: However, this is quite a different matter. He also denied all rumors about cabinet changes, particularly in the economic sector.

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS STATE OF EMERGENCY LAW FOR DOMESTIC SECURITY

PY101318 Paris AFP in Spanish 1520 GMT 8 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Chilean military government has extended for another 6 months the state of emergency that has been in force in the country since 1973. A decree issued by the Defense Ministry and published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTA alluded to domestic security in extending these exceptional regulations which went into force in Chile 6 years ago when the regime headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet took over the government. According to the regulations, the regions which make up the national territory will continue to be under military authority. The state of emergency came into force on 11 September 1973 after the overthrow of the late socialist president, Salvador Allende, and it was to expire next Monday.

CONSIDERATION OF BOLIVIA'S SEA DEMANDS AT OAS ASSEMBLY REFUSED

PY101415 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1457 GMT 8 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Sep (LATIN)--Acting Foreign Minister Enrique Valdes warned today that Chile will not tolerate any sort of pressure in decisions which are of its exclusive sovereignty regarding Bolivia's aspiration of obtaining an outlet to the sea. General Valdes noted at a press conference that although last Wednesday Bolivia was able to get the OAS Preparatory Commission to include its geographic problem on the agenda of the forthcoming OAS General Assembly, this continues to be a strictly bilateral issue.

Valdes explained that the 14 countries which voted in favor of the Bolivian proposal agreed that the issue must be dealt with through direct negotiations between the interested parties. Nevertheless, they accepted the discussion of the subject at the meeting to be held in October. Valdes noted: We are not concerned whether this issue will be discussed or not because we will not accept the participation of multilateral organizations in our decisions.

PATROL CAPTURES TWO PERUVIAN FISHING BOATS

PY101457 Paris AFP in Spanish 1602 GMT 8 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Arica, Chile 8 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that two Peruvian fishing boats have been captured in Chilean territorial waters. It was noted that the boats "Pras I" and "Lamcar XIII" were intercepted by a patrol boat and were brought to Arica port 2,050 km north of Santiago. Unofficial sources have said the crew explained that they violated the maritime border between the two countries because of thick fog which covered the coast. The Arica maritime authorities must decide about the situation regarding the fishing boats and the fine on the company that owns them.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSES DANISH EMBASSY OF ABUSING IMMUNITY

PY051917 Paris AFP in Spanish 2043 GMT 4 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Sep (AFP)--It has been reported that the Chilean Government has called on the Danish Embassy in Santiago to expel 13 young people who started a hunger strike there.

Acting Foreign Minister Enrique Valdes said that "this situation is abnormal, and what has taken place can be labeled an abuse of diplomatic immunity." The 13 demonstrators, none of whom are over 22 years old, entered the Danish Embassy on Monday and went on a hunger strike to demand a government response concerning the whereabouts of their missing and allegedly arrested relatives.

"We are going to wait for the Danish Government's official reaction before we take action," said General Valdes after meeting with the Danish charge d'affaires, Jurgen Bench Bencke.

Regarding the measures to be taken, the acting minister spoke of the possibility of submitting "a diplomat protest over intervention in Chilean internal affairs." He also said that the embassy officials should "demand that these people abandon the embassy." Other groups of relatives of missing persons are on a hunger strike in four Catholic churches in the Chilean capital.

COMMENTARY ON EXECUTIVE -LEGISLATIVE CONFLICT

Administration Accusations Against Oligarchy

PA1l0455 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0103 GMT 11 Sep 79 PA

[Radio and television address to the nation by Alejandro Roman, secretary general of public administration, in Quito--live]

[Excerpts] How can it be that, only a few days after the great popular victory of that popular apotheosis of 10 August, situations should have arisen which the national government deeply deplores? They arose when the executive branch, when President Foldos, in the fulfillment of his principal duty--which is to respect and demand respect for the Constitution from all Ecuadoreans--decided, in fulfillment of his legal power, to veto two bills sent to him by the honorable national Chamber of Deputies because he considered them unconstitutional and inappropriate. From that moment on, I repeat, because a constitutional function that is the obligation of the president of the republic was fully exercised, a certain figure who is perfectly identifiable, from a determined and determinable sector, unleashed, I repeat, a wave of insults and instigation of passions against officials of the executive branch.

Who are the Ecuadoreans who in the last few days have attacked the national government? They are representatives of the Ecuadorean oligarchy. And we must keep this very clearly in mind because the representatives of the oligarchy cannot forgive the people for having attained power through the figure of Jaime Roldos--not only the direct representatives, the very members of the oligarchy, but also individuals who, although they fill their mouths with the word "people" and claim to defend the Ecuadorean people, are actually in the service of the oligarchy to satisfy their whims, vanities, ambitions and even their frustrations.

Ecuadoreans, how has this campaign of intrigue and insults, and at a certain moment even of subversion, developed against constitutionality and against the executive branch? All Ecuadoreans witnessed how from certain parliamentary seats--and hear this well, Ecuadoreans; I am not generalizing about the Congress or about the majesty of the legislative function--I say that from certain parliamentary seats have come all manner of adjectives, all manner of insults, all kinds of libel, not only against myself, but against the government minister, the governor of Guayas Province, the Guayas police chief, other administration officials and even in a disguised and cowardly fashion against the president of the republic himself.

Ecuadoreans, I would have wished that the same ardor were used in attacking officials of the people's government, that the same passion used to insult officials who seek social progress for all had been used in the past to attack the dictatorship and would be used now to attack the oligarchy. Why is that passion not used to cast light on the sinister cases which the national conscience demands? Why is that passion of those who consider themselves private owners of verbal aggression not used to discover and punish the authors and accessories and beneficiaries of the largest financial holdup of the country's history, as is the case of La Previsora bank? Why is that same passion not used to discover the authors and accessories and beneficiaries of the embezzlements such as that of (?Tocura).

Ecuadoreans, apart from this unjustified aggression, we have all been aware of a how a certain political leader, who spoke to the nation last night over television, has distorted the truth and broadcast lies. The government has been accused with incredible disdain in promoting dictatorship.

Gentlemen, who promotes dictatorships? Was it those of us who defend the constitutional order, those of us who apply the law, those of us who apply the norms and the notes of civilized respect, or those who wish to turn their will and their whims into the supreme norm imposed on 7 million Ecuadoreans?

It is not just, it is not correct and it is inadmissible to pretend to confuse public opinion with accusations of this nature. The government which emerged from the will of the Ecuadorean people, which follows the will and decision of the Ecuadorean people, is determined not only to respect the constitution, but to see to it that state entities respect it and that all Ecuadoreans submit to the dictates of these constitutional norms.

The government has declared, and again declares, that it is just, correct and supports the elimination of the surviving vestiges of dictatorship in regional organizations. However, precisely because the cause is just, it cannot accept illegal procedures. Therefore, the government's position has been clear: The renewal of the regional organizations should be made but under constitutional norms, that is, through free, democratic and sovereign expression of the Ecuadorean people.

The government's attitude is that of integral defense of the Constitution, of integral defense of the will of the Ecuadorean people, of integral defense of the principles that have guided all of its actions.

We, as a national and popular government, cannot allow anyone to violate constitutional norms. Let no one pretend to establish himself as dictator in or outside the national parliament. Let no one pretend to replace the will of the sovereign people with his own will. It is for that reason that the government adopted the attitude which it did.

Therefore it is not strange that precisely when the executive branch adopted this attitude in the defense of these principles that this same gentleman who fills his mouth with the word "people" and who daily recites insults against the government, that this same gentleman pretended to consummate the violation of the country's Constitution and then remembered that human rights were supposedly being violated. Why did he not refer to this when the peaceful evictions and the illegal invasions occurred during the initial days of the administration? Why did he remember this only when the possibility of establishing his personalized dictatorship and the hegemony of his power was vetoed?

Ecuadoreans, no one has the right to deceive the country. No one has the right to violate the Constitution. No one has the right to destabilize the government. No one has the right to mock the people's aspirations. No one has the right to shut the door on Ecuador's history. In spite of all this, the government has been determined and remains determined to carry out projects that are truly necessary and beneficial.

Worsening Rift

PA072013 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has begun analyzing the various aspects of the tense relations between Assad Bucaram, leader of the majority bloc in Congress, and some high-ranking executive branch officials.

For the time being there can be no talk of a categorical confrontation between the two state branches. Rather, the events of the last few days are a reflection of the undeniable ideological and political rift plaguing the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] since Roldos' victory during the first ballot.

These cracks at the political level may lead to a realinement of blocs in parliament around the chief executive [ejecutivo] in the relatively immediate future.

However, at the economic level, the rift may lead the forces involved in this power struggle to take initiatives, particularly in parliament, that may liquidate (?end the crisis in) the country.

A few days ago, Bucaram defined parliament's responsibility in the case of fuel prices. Rather than stemming from juridical reasons related to juristiction, Bucaram's attitude was a response to the presidential veto to some initiatives of the majority bloc.

In this power struggle, some deputies have accused the government minister of violating human rights, taking advantage of the fact that the police evicted groups of underprivileged persons from lands they had seized on Guayaquil's outskirts. This matter certainly puts the character of the government that was installed only a few weeks ago to a test.

Government minister Roberto Dunn Barreiro has answered the charges by admitting that the takeovers are unquestionably a social problem but warning that the evictions were made in view of the need to fully enforce respect for private ownership as guaranteed in the Ecuadorean Constitution. He noted that Roldos is aware of the seriousness of the social problem, so much so that he has instructed the National Housing Board, the Housing Bank, the Social Security Institute and the municipalities to draft coordinate and implement housing projects at a cost giving low income families access to housing.

Denunciation of Antigovernment Campaign

PA101756 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Constitutional President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has charged that more than 20 days after the new government took office a campaign of infamous lies and slander has been unleashed against the popular government. I am not going to add to the many attacks being directed against the government of the people and I am not going to cry over the attacks being made, because on the contrary they give us strength and decisiveness. We are the people and, as such, we will triumph, fellow patriots.

The Ecuadorean chief of state spoke before a large rally of citizens in Guasmo, southeast of the city of Guayaquil, held in support of Roldos' administration on the occasion of its first month in office on Monday, which also marks the first 30 days since the re-establishment of democracy in the country.

On this occasion the president noted that we are the people being attacked, and those who throughout 9 years who were a dictatorship are attacked silently, judged silently. He added that the attacks seek to politically and economically hamstring the government, to prevent it from carrying out projects. Nevertheless, he stated, here is a government determined to work tenaciously and firmly for the people.

Lawyer Jaime Roldos recalled that he pledged to uphold and demand respect for the Constitution and that the Constitution will prevail in our fatherland, in spite of all maneuvers made. He said that on imposing a constitutional veto he has done so out of respect for the supreme legal document of the state, because he must set an example and not govern subjectively or capriciously. He emphasized that as of 10 August he has enforced the Constitution, that the dictatorship ended on 9 August and that he will not accept dictatorship of any kind.

ATTORNEY DEFENDING FINANCIER RABIO DISAPPEARS

FY061656 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 4 Sep 79 p 10 PY

[Excerpt] The case of financier Eduardo Rabi, who is being defended by lawyer Julio Cesar Vasconsellos against charges that he signed a check without sufficient funds, took an unexpected turn yesterday. The lawyers's wife, Sarah Riva, said that here husband was summoned to meet the chief of the police investigations department, Pastor Coronel, at 1800 yesterday and disappeared on his way to the appointment. As this edition went to press the whereabouts of Vasconsellos were not known. Meanwhile, Juan Cecilio Fleitas of the Guarani money exchange enterprise has announced that he will publish documents proving the accusations against Rabi tomorrow.

Vasconsellos in Sao Paulo

FY061656 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Sep 79 p 17 PY

[Excerpt] Julio Cesar Vasconsellos is in Sao Paulo, according to his wife, Sarah Riva. This information was confirmed by this newspaper, which contacted the lawyer by telephone at 0200 this morning. The lawyer said that he would only return to our country if sufficient guarantees are given that he can practice his profession.

After a conversation with Sarah Riva de Vasconsellos, this newspaper was able to contact the lawyer at 0200 today. Lawyer Vasconsellos reiterated his wife's statement and said that he decided to leave the country as a result of the lack of guarantees that he will be able to continue the defense of financier Eduardo Rabi.

He indicated that while on his way to the investigations department, where he was summoned by Pastor Coronel, he decided to leave the country for Sao Paulo, where he has friends. He said he would remain in that city until he received sufficient guarantees to return. He reiterated that he is in a position to prove the innocence of his defendant, that the criminal charges against Rabi by the Guarani money exchange are unjustified and that this procedure is not being carried out properly. In conclusion, he expressed optimism that he will receive guarantees permitting him to return.

Vasconsellos Interview

FY061750 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 6 Sep 79 p 11 PY

[Telephone interview held on 5 September with Paraguayan lawyer Julio Cesar Vasconsellos, who is in Sao Paulo, Brazil]

[Excerpts] HOY: Can you tell us exactly what happened after you left the country?

V: Well, I came here, to Sao Paulo, because...

HOY: What was the specific reason for your trip to Sao Paulo?

V: Well, three persons whom I do not know and with whom I had no prior involvement whatsoever threatened me on 29 August.

But I did not come here because of that, although it was a significant factor. I was apprehensive from then on. When I was invited to visit the Investigations Department I was told they would not do anything against me.

HOY: How did you get to Sao Paulo?

V: I am not willing to explain that. I arrived here the following evening. I immediately placed a telephone call.

HOY: Were you taken by force?

V: Yes, I was.

HOY: Who were the persons who took you there?

V: I cannot say that...

HOY: How did they take you there?

V: Well, half by land and half by plane.

HOY: Did those persons take you to the border on a bus or by other means?

V: No, they did it by land.

HOY: What happened in Asuncion?

V: They seized me before I arrived at the Investigations Department...

HOY: On what street did this happen?

V: I will explain that when I return to Asunction.

HOY: At what time did the incident take place?

V: I had an appointment at the Investigations Department at 1800, but since I could not be there at that time, I was at home. I believe it was 1830. I cannot add anything else.

HOY: Were you on Presidente Franco Street?

V: Yes, I was.

HOY: At what point was your car intercepted?

V: I do not wish to discuss that point. I will discuss it when I am back in Asuncion.

HOY: The persons who took you did not specify how long you would remain in this situation. Did they not say when you could return to the country?

V: You are asking too many details.

Allegations of Subversion

FY110247 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 79 FY

[Text] There have been new developments in the controversial case of Eduardo Rabi. Today, criminal Judge Jose Francisco Appleyard ordered the detention of attorney Julio Cesar Vanconsellos. In his resolution, the judge states that once detained, the defendant will be kept under custody at the national jail, where he may be contacted freely at the disposal of the court. The judge issued the respective order to arrest Vasconsello to the city police and to the Interior Ministry.

Prosecutor Ramiro Ayala Matto charged attorney Vasconsellos with having violated Law No 209 on defense of the public peace and freedom of persons. In view of this charge, the judge issued a resolution at noon. It must be pointed out that a prosecutor can act ex officio, that is, even if he is not called on by the victims to intervene, in cases outlined in Law No 209.

In this resolution, the judge states that the prosecutor charged attorney Vasconsellos with having violated Articles 2 and 6 of Law 209. Article 2 states: He who publicly advocates a deed regarded as a crime, or praises someone convicted of a crime, will be punished with imprisonment of 1 month to 3 years. Article 6 states: Those who slander the president of the republic, cabinet ministers, congressmen, or justices, will be punished with 3 to 6 years of imprisonment. In case of personal offenses against the above mentioned officials, the defendant will be punished with 1 to 3 years of imprisonment. The prosecutor may ask for a trial in compliance with an official request from the victims. The criminal prosecutor will attend any proceeding related to cases of this nature, and he could even represent the victims at conciliatory hearings.

Judge Appleyard states: Should the charges brought against the defendant be true, he may have committed criminal offenses for which he may be tried ex officio; that the prosecutor has produced evidence proving prima facie has charges against the defendant, namely through clippings of local daily newspapers attached to the files and which are known to the public; that it is both a prerogative and a duty of the judicial branch, namely of the duty criminal judge, to protect government institutions and officials by enforcing the legal provisions established for this purpose; that failing to do so would mean subverting order and making chaos prevail in a society which seeks to enforce the principles of respect and of being respected.

Consequently, the judge ordered a trial to investigate the charges and ordered the detention of attorney Julio Cesar Vasconsellos, who was expected to return today from Brazil.

SOMOZA FAMILY CONTACTS PUBLIC OFFICIALS FOR POSSIBLE VISIT

FY101824 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 8 Sep 79 p 2 FY

[Excerpt] The Somoza family was very active yesterday holding meetings with the public works and communications minister, Gen Juan Antonio Caceres, and Asuncion City Mayor Porfirio Pereira Ruiz Diaz. The two visits were termed "courtesy" calls, although according to unofficial reports they served to discuss issues related to an extended, although unspecified, stay of the Somozas in our country.

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES BAN PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS

PA080225 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Panama City's Municipal Council issued this afternoon Decree No 27, which states that as of today, all public demonstrations or mass rallies with the obvious intention of altering public order or inciting citizens to break the law or disobey authorities, are prohibited. The decree authorizes the city mayor, police court judges and the National Guard to enforce the decree. Violators will be fined from $1,000 to $5,000, or an equivalent prison term. This decree was issued to protect the people, their property and to preserve public order, in compliance with requests made by civic, social, labor, religious and business organizations.

NATIONAL GUARD BREAKS UP ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION

PA082347 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2157 GMT 8 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian National Guard units this afternoon used tear gas here to break up an antigovernment demonstration by about 200 persons who wanted to march to National Guard headquarters.

The protest, called by Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira, leader of the anticommunist God and Panama movement, had planned to go to National Guard headquarters to urge the military to expedite a national constituent assembly.

The rally, which had been called for 1500 (2000 GMT), grew larger as the afternoon wore on. The demonstrators shouted slogans against the Panamanian Government and Gen Omar Torrijos, chief of the National Guard.

However, National Guard units blocked access routes to the rally site before demonstrators were to arrive. Demonstrators were to gather at the legislative palace square.

It is believed that the attitude of the guard was based on a decree issued by the Municipal Council yesterday. The decree bans any type of demonstration or rally contrary to the state security and the constituted authorities.

Neither national nor international newsmen were able to locate Voloj, who as head of the God and Panama movement called for participation in the anti-government event through public communications media.

NATIONAL GUARD PURSUES DEMONSTRATORS INTO CANAL ZONE

PA101611 Paris AFP in Spanish 0554 GMT 9 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 8 Sep (AFP)--For the first time in the 75 years of Canal Zone history, the Panamanian National Guard entered the Canal Zone this afternoon to break up a demonstration demanding the resignation of its commander in chief, Gen Omar Torrijos.

The Canal Zone has been under U.S. jurisdiction since 1904; this ends on 1 October.

The demonstration had been organized by Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira, leader of the right-wing God and Panama movement, but only about 200 persons gathered at the plaza located in front of the legislative palace.

National Guard riot control units asked the demonstrators to leave, in accordance with a decree issued yesterday by the capital city's Municipal Council, which forbids all demonstrations. The group responded by throwing stones at the National Guard, which in turn responded with tear gas bombs.

The demonstrators crossed into the nearby Canal Zone, thinking they would be safe from the Panamanian National Guard there, but guardsmen followed them until they dispersed.

Later it was learned that Panamanian and U.S. authorities had reached agreement on the Panamanian troops' entrance into the Canal Zone, 22 days before that territory reverts to Panamanian control.

In the past, the Canal Zone has been the refuge of Panamanian opposition politicians whenever they were being persecuted by authorities.

Only on one previous occasion, in 1960, had Panamanian and U.S. authorities agreed to the National Guard's entering the Canal Zone. On that occasion, it was to prevent disturbances when an anti-U.S. group began planting flags in the Canal Zone.

VOLOJ PEREIRA ANNOUNCES DEMONSTRATION AT U.S. EMBASSY 14 SEP

PA101942 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Statement by Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira, leader of God and Panama movement, over telephone on "Analisis Y Accion" program--live or recorded]

[Text] Panamanian people. It is unworthy of you to believe that I have been a coward. It is something that I do not deserve. I have been in worse situations and that was not going to be the worst because I had physically and mentally prepared myself to be there on 8 September. I want you to know that I am filled with sadness while I wonder if that man, Torrijos, and the people who were dancing and drinking in Santa Ana Park, are worth my endangering the lives of my loved ones. Innocent persons such as my loved ones have been threatened with death. My nephews who are children, my sisters, my relatives who live outside this country have been threatened. My dear oldest nephew, Rodrigo Ramirez Voloj, has been threatened in New York. My cousins and nephews in Lima and Buenos Aires have also been threatened. I was told that the moment I left my house I was going to die. This house has been and is surrounded by patrol cars and the G-2. I was told that it was going to look like an accident and I was going to be left alive so I would suffer all my life knowing that I had been the cause of innocent persons' deaths. They told me this at my own home. They also told me this over the telephone. I would not have cared if they only told me this over the telephone but they came to bring me that message at my own house. This was something that worried me. However, my family here and abroad has taken measures. After much thought, I tell the National Guard and Omar Torrijos that I am going to leave my house. I am not going to stay in my house; my duty is to be in the street. Capture me when I leave my house because I am going to all the stations to announce to the Panamanian people that we are going to go into the street. Hear me National Guard. I have not yet had the privilege of going to jail. I have not yet had the privilege of being beaten by a rubber hose. I have not yet had the privilege of dying. So wait for me because I am going into the street. I announce that we are going to stage a march. It will be the second phase of this march we all knew about. We are going to go to the U.S. Embassy on Friday at 1200 to denounce the U.S. State Department's complicity in maintaining Omar Torrijos in power.

Panamanian people, I invite you to come. I am going to be there even if they kill us all because my family has already decided that one has to die for his fatherland. At noon on Firday, we will meet in front of the U.S. Embassy to demand that James Carter adopt a hands-off policy here and withdraw his support from the dictator.

We will denounce the complicity of the State Department, which is responsible for the situation which we are experiencing and for supporting an infamous dictatorship.

I have not taken a step back. Perhaps I wavered because of my love for my family. I do not think I have the right to decide their lives. In the face of such a situation, any man, regardless of how brave--and I am brave--has to waver because he has to think of innocent children and women. But I am going to be in the street. The snipers who were ready to kill me on Saturday are going to have an opportunity once again. I am going to be in the street. So Omar Torrijos take me away and lock me up in Coiba because I am going into the street. Are you listening National Guard? You will be able to capture me and beat me with rubber hoses very easily. I will be in front of the U.S. Embassy on Friday to denounce James Carter's complicity. Panamanian people, we are now going to have two powerful forces as enemies: National Guardsmen, who it is evident are no longer the country's soldiers but the soldiers of Omar Torrijos and the traitors of the Panamanian people. We are now the soldiers of the fatherland and we are going to defend ourselves against the traitorous enemy: the National Guard and the U.S. State Department. The struggle is big. The struggle is not only against the National Guard. It is also against the United States. I feel sad to say it because I believed in that noble people and their principles. Their traitors are their rulers. James Carter and Omar Torrijos, in an infamous embrace, have surrendered this fatherland to dictatorship.

The date is Friday at 1200 in front of the U.S. Embassy and no one is going to stop or detain me here in my house.

GOVERNMENT MINISTERS REJECT TEACHERS' DEMAND

PA110207 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Telephone report by Jose Hernandez From the Education Ministry]

[Excerpts] This is Jose Hernandez at the Education Ministry. Due to the absence of the general secretaries of the striking teachers unions, today's meeting between the Education Ministry and teachers representatives, parents, students and professional organizations who have offered to mediate in the problem turned into a purely informative session.

The talks centered on the characteristics of the situation over the last few days. The government was represented by Finance Minister Ernesto Perez Balladares, Planning and Economic Policy Minister Gustavo Gonzalez, Labor and Social Welfare Minister Oyden Ortega and Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes.

On the economic issue of the conflict, all Cabinet ministers expressed the opinion that the government does not have the economic resources to comply with the demand of the striking teachers. They said that solution would require tax increases or new taxes which would disrupt the national economy and the living standard of the Panamanian people, who are already suffering from the effects of global inflation.

COSTA RICA

NO AGREEMENT WITH USSR ON NUMBER OF DIPLOMATS

PA110317 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0023 GMT 11 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 10 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry today declared that there is no treaty or agreement limiting to six or eight the number of officials in the Soviet diplomatic mission in Costa Rica.

This was the Foreign Ministry's reply to statements by Oscar Barahona Streber, a former minister and former president of the country's economic council. Streber had said that there were agreements limiting the number of Soviet officials in San Jose.

The Foreign Ministry said, "as of now we have found no documents signed between Costa Rica and the USSR stating that there should be only six or eight Soviet diplomats in Costa Rica."

The ministry also said that, according to the "Vienna convention on diplomatic relations," each country may control the entry of foreign diplomats. There are 9 diplomats and 15 administrative employees in the Soviet diplomatic mission, according to the Foreign Ministry.

In conclusion, the Foreign Ministry stated that it has officially notified the Soviet Embassy that Costa Rica will not authorize the entry into the country of new officials appointed to replace the two expelled in August.

The expelled officials are Yuriy Chernisch and Aleksandr Mardovets, who were accused by the Costa Rican Government of meddling in the country's domestic affairs.

GUANACASTE RESIDENTS WORRIED OVER ARMED FOREIGNERS

PA110224 San Jose Radio RELOJ in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Sep 79 PA

[Text] All illegal aliens will be expelled from the country. There is great concern among the people of Guanacaste Province over the presence of armed foreigners who have brought violence and unrest to the area. Therefore, Security Ministry immigration inspectors will begin a search next week of different cantons of Guanacaste, such as La Cruz and Canas, according to Director Rodolfo Quiroz Cedeno.

The official told one of our journalists that every illegal alien will be expelled from the country. In addition, if they are armed, they will be turned over to the authorities.

The foregoing is part of the national campaign of immigration searches, said Quiroz Cedeno. Guanacaste Province was given priority because the people there are worried over the presence of armed foreigners.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT ROMERO ON VIOLENCE, NEIGHBOR RELATIONS

PA072317 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1951 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[By Rosendo Majano H.]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, one of whose brothers, Jose Javier Romero Mena, was assassinated last night, told ACAN-EFE today that violence will end here the day that citizens are willing to cooperate in discovering those who promote violence.

The president urged people to contribute against the wave of violence in the country by denouncing those who participate in it. He said that this would be a denunciation contributing to the punishment of those who sow chaos in a traditionally peaceful country.

He then questioned the reasons for occupying of churches to issue calls to insurrection; he stressed that the churches should not be used for this activity.

Some six churches in the country, including San Salvador's cathedral, are occupied by leftist groups which demand the release of political prisoners whom the government says it is not holding, the fulfillment of demands at the secondary education level and the solution of labor conflicts in various factories.

Romero expressed regrets that group of youths are setting fire to buses and causing problems in San Salvador's streets. He added that bus owners have too many problems to be putting up with these senseless actions.

Regarding the tourist blockade against El Salvador, established by the U.S. State Department and denounced by the tourism industry here, the president disclosed that at their own initiative, representatives of that sector will go to Washington today and tomorrow to undertake direct efforts to end that blockade based on the violence in the country.

He said that the Salvadoran Embassy in Washington is also working on this.
Regarding Central American policy, he said that the meeting he held in Guatemala City yesterday with Honduran chief of state Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia and Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia has been one of the most positive. They agreed to promote the Central American Common Market, which has been at a standstill for more than 10 years.

He denied that a triangle among those nations is taking shape, adding that common problems and possible solutions were discussed at the El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras conferences.

He indicated that at yesterday's meeting, he and Paz Garcia decided that their foreign ministers will make urgent contacts to seek a prompt solution to the dispute between the two countries which dates back to the 100-hour war of July 1969.

He also said he is willing to meet with the entire Nicaraguan reconstruction junta or some of its members.

FPL COMMUNIQUE ON KILLING OF PRESIDENT'S BROTHER

PA072331 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1522 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] issued a communique today, stating that last night they killed Jose Javier Romero, the Salvadoran president's brother, in order to unmask "the apparent democratic opening being offered by the present regime."

The guerrillas called the attack "revolutionary operation death to the military dictatorship and its devoted servants."

According to the communique, the attack was carried out to "bring the full weight of popular justice down on all those collaborating with the present regime and to denounce and condemn before the Salvadoran people the new military occupation of the cantons in the Aguilares municipality."

The FPL affirmed that it will not rest until the country's full liberation is achieved.

As it has stated before, the FPL mentioned a "prolonged people's war" as their political and military strategy.

An FPL squad went to the home of Jose Javier Romero in Apopa last night, killed him and wounded his daughter and a watchman.

A few weeks ago, the victim's brother, President Carlos Humberto Romero, had announced that he intended to promote a democratic opening in El Salvador. In their communique, the guerrillas refer to Romero's intention as a "maneuver" which they will try to unmask.

ACAN-EFE learned from official sources that the attack was "a provocation" directed at the president.

ECONOMY MINISTER ORTIZ AVALOS RESIGNS

PA082230 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1656 GMT 8 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--It was learned today, Saturday, that Salvadoran Economy Minister Roberto Ortiz Avalos has presented his resignation to President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero and that it will be accepted on 10 September.

A completely reliable official source told ACAN-EFE that the present deputy minister, Hipolito Murillo, will be appointed to the post and that Inocente Soto Gomez, director of economic integration, will assume the post of deputy minister.

Ortiz Avalos' reasons for resigning from this post, which he held for 2 years, 1 month and 10 days, have not been revealed.

New Economy Minister Appointed

PA110357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1725 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Sep (LATIN)--The presidency of the republic reported today that Economy Minister Roberto Ortiz Avalos has resigned and that Hugo Leonel Pineda has been appointed to succeed him. Government spokesmen reported that Ortiz Avalos resigned "to pursue his profession as an economist." He will be an adviser to several private and government institutions.

ERP RELEASES KIDNAPED BUSINESSMAN IN SANTA ANA

PA081611 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1443 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran businessman and coffegrower Carlos Rafael Nieto Alvarez was released today in the city of Santa Ana.

Nieto Alvarez had been held by the clandestine Revolutionary People's Army (ERP) since 14 June, when a group of armed men kidnaped him in that western Salvadoran city, 66 KM from San Salvador.

Nieto Alvarez was at his parents' house today. They carried out the negotiations to obtain his release. It has been reported unofficially that the family paid approximately 3 million colones ($1.2 million).

Nieto Alvarez said he was treated well and he was allowed to hear Radio Sonora and read newspapers. He said he does not know where he was held and is happy to have been released.

Nieto Alvarez is one of the few Slavadoran kidnap victims who has made a statement on his release. In most cases, they refuse to speak to the press and leave the country, if possible on the same day of their release.

UNIDENTIFIED TERRORISTS KILL TEACHER

PA081518 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2248 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Santa Tecla, El Salvador, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Miguel Angel Flores Joya was shot to death today by unidentified persons. He was killed in a street in Santa Tecla, 12 km west of San Salvador.

He is the 27th teacher killed since last March.

Father Rafael Palacios was also shot to death in Santa Tecla 3 months ago.

Although today's killers have not been identified, it is believed that they are members of the White Warriors Union, a rightist organization which has specialized in killing teachers and priests.

Flores Joya lived in this city and was a member of the Salvadoran National Teachers' Association.

GUATEMALA

NEW CLANDESTINE VIGILANTE GROUP EMERGES

PA081429 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1732 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--A new clandestine organization to fight criminals, the "order of death," emerged here today.

Its first victim was a man approximately 30, who was tortured, shot to death and left on a side road in the town of Entre Rios in Isabal department in northern Guatemala.

Near the head of the victim, police found a note that indicated that he was killed because he was "a criminal, robber, thief and sex maniac." The death squad has been operating clandestinely for some 10 years. The "king's band" also appeared recently. Like the new "order of death," these two organizations are dedicated to the physical elimination of common criminals.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS BCIE LOAN BECAUSE OF TERMS

PA072004 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0140 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government announced today that it is rejecting a loan negotiated with the Central American Bank of Economic Integration (BCIE).

The 14 million Central American pesos (equal to the dollar) were to be invested in construction of a 65 km highway in the northern part of the country.

The Finance Ministry reported today that the BCIE had made the granting of the loan contingent on construction of another stretch of highway on the border with Honduras.

In announcing rejection of the loan, the government announced that the original project would be financed with national funds.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT CHARGES PLOT TO DISCREDIT ARMED FORCES

PA102040 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1629 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the military junta governing Honduras, charged today that there is a campaign to discredit the armed forces.

General Paz made the charge during a speech delivered this weekend in the headquarters of the 2d Artillery Battalion in the western community of Pinalejo, Santa Barbara Department.

The president said: "Agents of subversion and anarchy, in alliance with elements abroad, are trying to discredit the firmest members of the armed forces by putting their patriotism, democratic convictions and their love for liberty in doubt."

The president noted that fortunately those bad Hondurans are only a few. The majority of the people are aware of the need for living in peace under a democratic regime. The people are at peace because they are relying on a strong and capable army willing to make sacrifices.

General Paz praised the firmness and democratic spirit of the Honduran soldiers and warned: "Fanatical violence combined with well planned agitation and subversion demand that each soldier possess strong arms and a cultivated mind, fields in which the Honduran Army has taken huge steps in the past 10 years."

The president added: "We soldiers are prepared to face anarchy and subversion at a moment when forces opposed to the fatherland are conspiring against the people's rights to live in peace and to freely elect their rulers."

ARMED FORCES COUNCIL REMOVES FIVE MINISTERS

PA101845 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1633 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the Honduran military government junta, received full support from the Superior Council of the Armed Forces, which ended a series of special meetings over the weekend, it was learned here today.

The political-military leadership body in Honduras also decided on removal of five ministers; those for natural resources, economy, finance, education, plus another not identified by sources.

It has also been hinted that there will be changes in several autonomous and semi-autonomous institutions whose work has not satisfied the national demand for services, due to the incompetence of their management.

It has also been said that there have been changes in the upper ranks of the army but that they have not been publicly disclosed since the military men handle their affairs in absolute secrecy.

NICARAGUA

34 CIVILIAN, MILITARY PRISONERS RELEASED FROM JAIL

PA101530 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2032 GMT 8 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Thirty-four prisoners--including both civilians and military men connected with Gen Anastasio Somoza's ousted regime--were released today from Tipitapa jail, 20km north of Managua.

Among those released are seven cadets from the former military academy. Several of them have now joined the Sandinist army.

Before being released, the prisoners were harangued by Deputy Interior Minister Commander Eden Pastora, who said that if the process of investigation had been delayed it had been because the previous regime had left the country without the means to conduct these investigations and without the means for efficient communication.

Pastora stressed that all prisoners had been well treated and that now, after being released, they should serve the revolution.

It has been estimated that there are nearly 5,000 prisoners in Nicaragua. About 300--most of them former Somozist guardsmen--were released last month.

VIOLETA CHAMORRO ADDRESS ON PEOPLE'S COMPLAINTS

PA101508 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Sep 79 PA

[Message by junta member Violeta Barrios de Chamorro to the Nicaraguan people--presumably recorded; no date given]

[Text] Dear people of Nicaragua: This is the first time I address you to thank you for so many letters, so many expressions of concern and so many things you have sent me. I wish we could solve all of your problems overnight, but this is hard to do.

I wish to express my appreciation for your desire to work and for asking us to solve your problems. We are doing all we can humanly do and we wish that all of your wishes could be met. For this reason, I am asking you now to go to the offices that are being established to handle all problems. Please remember that we were under a Somozist regime for many years, for 50 or 55 years. Conversely, I believe we have been working for 55 days today. We cannot make things perfect overnight by a sleight of hand. We are going to set up offices to handle all complaints in a single place. We do not want to act like the Somozists, who sent small notes and messages. These practices must be abolished. We must fulfill our roles with unity and in a revolutionary spirit under which one's worth is gauged by one's effort, attitude, love of fatherland.

Let us forget recommendations. This is one of the things I wanted to tell you today. I also want to tell you that our country's situation is difficult but that everything will be straightened out as soon as possible, with your help and the unity of all Nicaraguans. As for our country's reconstruction, we Nicaraguans cannot achieve it alone. We are carrying it out with the help of all countries of the world.

So I want to tell those who write me asking for homes and other things that we cannot grant them these things overnight. We, the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and I personally, wish to help you. However, I ask you to be patient because, I repeat, we cannot do things overnight.

I think that all of you are aware that our country's situation is difficult. The effort made by all Nicaraguans and the Sandinist front to win the war against Somoza's dictatorship was a complete success and we must not abandon the patriotism with which we defeated Somoza.

I ask you to be patient and to show unity. All of your problems will be solved little by little, but not overnight because this is something we cannot do. Therefore, there will be central offices to handle complaints regarding housing and so forth.

Again, I thank the Nicaraguan people for their messages of congratulation and the messages asking for help, which we cannot grant now but which will be granted as soon as possible, with the help of friendly countries in Europe and the entire world.

Many thanks to our dear Nicaragua.

PLO DELEGATES VISIT, VOICE SOLIDARITY

PA071420 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Aug 79 p 6 PA

[Text] A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) made up of Fares Melhem and Catholic Priest Hibramin 'Ayad [names as published] is visiting in Nicaragua to exchange points of view, information and greetings.

The Palestinian delegation has met with Comrade Deputy Foreign Minister Alvaro Ramirez and discussed solidarity and cooperation between our Nicaraguan revolutionary government and the PLO.

The PLO's support for the Sandinist National Liberation Front and our revolutionary government was mentioned during the conversation. "Our common enemy is American imperialism and we must always be united to fight it," said Fares Melhem during his visit to the Foreign Ministry.

REFUGEES LEAVE DOMINICAN EMBASSY IN MANAGUA

PA071726 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] More than 100 political refugees who were in the Dominican Republic's Embassy in Managua left the embassy yesterday with safe-conducts. This was due to economic reasons, since the Dominican Government said it had to face up to the ravages caused in that country by Hurricane David recently and that the burden of the refugees in its embassy in Nicaragua was very heavy.

HURRICANE FREDERIC CAUSES DAMAGE TO SEVERAL AREAS

PA101652 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1558 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 10 Sep (EFE)--Shortly after it reached the island and just hours after the nonalined summit ended, Hurricane Frederic has reached Havana. It caused heavy damage in Cuba today.

The strength of the hurricane has caused heavy agricultural losses in Pinar del Rio province. Cattle were also killed. Although the exact number so far is unknown, it is known that hundreds of animals have been killed.

The airports of Santiago and Camaguey have been paralyzed since yesterday afternoon while at the Havana Airport planes continued to take off all afternoon. However, some pilots refused to take off.

Meanwhile, chiefs of state and government and foreign newsmen today are trapped in Havana since they cannot leave due to the hurricane.

According to the meteorological report, Frederic passed over Cuba between 2400 and 0600 today but strong winds and heavy rains continue to hit the island at 1000.

Havana looks deserted with fallen trees in the streets on which there is no public transportation except for the taxis from the hotels where hundreds of participants in the nonalined summit are still staying. Almost all the ministries and government offices are closed since the employees have been unable to leave their homes or are helping to repair damages from falling walls and flooded houses. Since 2200 last night, a large part of the island and Havana were without electricity, therefore preventing the possible use of electrical appliances.

The Havana authorities have issued a number of bulletins so that the residents will carry out a number of minimum measures to enable the normal development of daily life. However, normal activities had not resumed this morning.

The newspapers have not circulated yet. GRANMA is expected to appear this afternoon. Its installations and those of the evening newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE have had to be transferred to another part of the city where there is electricity.

It has been announced that the first plane to take off from the Jose Marti Airport will be a flight of the Cubana de Aviacion Airline to Mexico.

Further Reportage

FL110121 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 79 FL

[Excerpts] More than 30,500 people have been evacuated by the civil defense in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana city and Havana province as a result of the torrential rains which have fallen on the western provinces since yesterday, 9 September afternoon. Those evacuated in Pinar del Rio province are more than 12,000, in Havana city 4,047 and in Havana province 14,282.

According to Civil Defense, 40,000 head of cattle have also been evacuated in Pinar del Rio, and almost 8,00 from Havana province.

In the town of San Antonio de Los Banos, part of the population was evacuated due to the overflow of the Ariguanabo River. It was also reported that the water has cut off communication with the towns of Santiago de La Vega and San Antonio de Los Banos due to the cut in the highways which link the two areas.

In Havana province, there have been losses in the avocado, beans and seed-tomato plantations and losses of chickens and hens at three poultry farms. In the Havana province, Guanajay municipality, flooding there is believed to be the highest ever in its history.

The Civil Defense has also reported that electric power service has been cut in various areas of the capital and interior of the country.

Almost all communication links have been cut in Havana province, Bauta municipality. Baracoa Beach was partially evacuated, and the sugarcane fields in Mareil Havana province municipality have been seriously affected.

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION TOURS CIENFUEGOS

FL101854 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1822 GMT 10 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Heng Samrin, president of the National Union Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and of the Revolutionary People's Council, has extensively toured the city of Cienfuegos at the head of delegation from that country. On its arrival in Cienfuegos, the Kampuchean delegation, accompanied by Alfredo Menendez, member of the PCC Central Committee, was received by Humerto Miguel Fernandez, first secretary of the PCC in the province [of Cienfuegos] and Vicente Antonio Muniz, member of the PCC provincial bureau.

The visitors were extensively briefed on the economic, industrial, health and educational developments experienced by Cienfuegos since the triumph of the revolution. The Kampuchean delegation toured the tricontinental bulk sugar terminal installations, the nitrogen plant and the Gustavo Aldereguia provincial clinical-surgical hospital.

PRESIDENT URGES APPROVAL OF SPECIAL POWERS BILL

PA051429 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0341 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 4 Sep (LATIN)--President Antonio Guzman tonight asked Congress to approve a bill granting him broad powers to take steps to solve the serious situation created by Hurricane David.

Guzman said he could not understand how the bill could cause suspicion because his government had already proved its respect for public freedoms.

He noted that a nation that is in a serious situation cannot wait for days for immediate measures to be debated.

He cautioned that nobody must seek political or economic profit from the nation's sorrow because people, in their moments of anguish, are even more sensitive to demagogy and abuse.

Guzman spoke at the opening of the second government council meeting in the past 3 days to review the situation caused by Hurricane David.

He explained that the gravity of the situation, the urgent need to protect the victims and the need for human and material resources to be used efficiently are the reasons for submitting the bill.

Markets Under Military Control

PA050143 Paris AFP in Spanish 2336 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 4 Sep (AFP)--President Antonio Guzman put the capital's supermarkets under military control today in order to prevent speculation in view of an imminent shortage of staples resulting from the effects of Hurricane David. Food stores are crowded with housewives trying to obtain--almost through the use of their fists--the most essential products. The citizens fear that within a few days the authorities will have to ration the main staples of the native diet, such as rice, beans, oil and fresh milk.

According to staples control director Gen Jose de Jesus Morillo Lopez, the government has made this decision because it does not wish to see business take advantage of the public need. In order to prevent this, rigid control systems have been implemented in the various food stores. According to General Morillo, the president's instructions include arresting speculators and turning their businesses over to military custody.

CUBAN MISSION ARRIVES WITH MEDICAL AID

PA101840 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] Cuban Government delegation has arrived in Santo Domingo with a donation of 2 tons of medicine to aid the victims of Hurricane David which recently swept across the Dominican Republic. This is the first Cuban assistance, but it was announced that another airplane is waiting for weather conditions to improve to transport 3 tons of food to Santo Domingo.

The Cuban mission, headed by Higher Education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret announced on its arrival in Santo Domingo that Cuba is ready to arrange the establishing of an air bridge with the Dominican Republic to facilitate subsequent shipments.

PRIME MINISTER SERAPHIN ISSUES APPEAL TO NEIGHBORS

PA090254 Paris AFP in English 1956 GMT 8 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Dominica, Sept 8 (AFP)--Prime Minister Oliver Seraphin of this tiny [words indistinct] today appealed to the governments of all neighbouring territories to admit [word indistinct] Dominicans who have fled overseas in panic after the onslaught of last week's Hurricane David.

A spokesman for the prime minister said today that unless a good number of the 60,000 Dominicans left homeless by the hurricane can save [word indistinct] 290-sq-mile island (total population 74,000), law and order will be imperiled.

Accordingly, Mr Seraphin has asked the authorities of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Barbados, St Lucia and Grenada, as well as the French Overseas Departments of Martinique and Guadeloupe, and the governments of the United States, Britain, and Canada to waive immigration formalities for Dominican arrivals.

Authorities here said that more than 1,700 homeless Dominicans had [words indistinct] sea in small boats, heading for other Caribbean islands which themselves suffered hurricane damage last week. There were fears here today that violence might erupt as food supplies dwindle and the homeless roam the island in search of shelter and food.

Meanwhile, Secretary-General Alejandro Orfila of the Organization of American States (OAS) arrived here yesterday to assess [word indistinct] damage on this, the worst hit of the Caribbean islands in the path of the hurricane--and which joined the OAS only four months ago.

Food Riots

PA071511 Paris AFP in English 1448 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Dominica, Sep 7 (AFP)--Some 60,000 Dominicans, made homeless by Hurricane David which swept through the island last week, have rioted demanding food and help while armed police and army personnel are patrolling the island to stop looting, it was reported here today.

Most of the refugees are huddled in relief centres. There is hardly any work for anyone since the island's agricultural crops, mainly bananas, have been almost wiped out. Prime Minister Oliver Seraphin estimates the agricultural loss suffered by the island at 222 million dollars. The loss of life has now reached 38.

Aid in money and supplies has been pouring into the island from several countries, including France, Britain, the United States and Canada. Latest donors include Trinidad and Tobago, with 200,000 dollars and the European Common Market, which has given 450,000 dollars.

Meanwhile, scores of desperate Dominicans have begun to flee in small boats from their stricken villages, making for the nearby islands of Martinique, Guadeloupe, St Lucia and Barbados. Their disorganised departure has been hastened by the chaotic conditions that prevail on the island.